The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, (six days in the week) 15 cents; subscribers at a distance, $10 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year ($2 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1876. NO. 17.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Turco-Servian War.

DISPATCHES PRESENTED TO PRINCE MILAN.

BELGRADE, September 25.—The various diplomatic agents presented dispatches to Prince Milan, announcing the suspension of hostilities, and that the peace conditions proposed by the Powers recommended the maintenance of the *status quo ante bellum* in regard to Servia.

SIGNIFICANT.

BERLIN, September 25.—The Russian Government has ordered the registeration of horses liable to be seized in case of war.

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES—PRINCE MILAN AND THE ROYAL TITLE.

BELGRADE, September 26.—The Servian Government has given formal notice to all its military commanders of the prolongation of the suspension of hostilities.

The Russian Consul, in an interview with Prince Milan, pointed out that Europe regarded the proclamation of the army declaring him King with displeasure, and advised him to summon General Tchernayeff to Belgrade and explain to him that the acceptance of the royal title would cause fresh complications.

The Austrian Consul asked for explanations concerning General Tchernayeff's proclamation. Prince Milan replied that he was endeavoring to arrange the matter in a manner showing due consideration for the feelings of the army, whose support was absolutely necessary to him. He said General Tchernayeff and the army adhered to the proclamation, despite the dissuasion of the War Minister. He added that a definite resolution concerning the proclamation would be taken when the War Minister returned from camp.

RELIEF FOR DESTITUTE BULGARIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 26.—The Porte telegraphed its representatives abroad that it has sent destitute Bulgarians 18,000 Turkish pounds, and taken measures for the speedy rebuilding of their villages.

TRUCE VIOLATED BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, September 27.—A Berlin dispatch says: The Porte has given Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation, a seat in the mixed tribunal to try persons accused of participation in the Bulgarian atrocities, with all the rights accorded other judges.

The *Times'* correspondent at Cettinje reports that the Prince of Montenegro sent orders to the commanders of his forces to abstain from offensive movements until October 2d. Mukhtar Pasha, however, took advantage of the truce and occupied and fortified two new advanced positions on Montenegrin territory. The Prince protests against this violation of the truce.

SEVEN HUNDRED CHRISTIANS MASSACRED —FAVORABLE REPLY TO THE PEACE PROPOSALS—SERVIANS VIOLATING THE TRUCE.

LONDON, September 27.—A letter to the *Times*, dated Theraptia, September 22, says: It is reported that seven hundred Christians have been massacred by the Turks at Erzeroum. It is certain that great outrages have been perpetrated by them at Yuzgat. The Armenians have complained of their excesses to the Grand Vizier who, has promised a thorough investigation.

A telegram from Constantinople says there is every reason to believe that the Porte will reply favorably to the peace proposals of the Powers. It has been decided that an elective council shall be created. It will be composed of thirty Christians and thirty Mussulmans. Its object will be to carry into effect the reforms demanded by the Powers.

The *Standard's* special from Belegrade reports that although a further suspension of hostilities has been ordered, Servian batteries are firing on Turkish outposts, and the Servians are constructing new redoubts between Belegrade and Alexinatz.

China.

YUNNAN OUTRAGE UNFOLDED—THE RECENT CONCESSIONS.

SHANGHAI, September 26.—The Yunnan outrage affair has been arranged. The terms include compensation to the family of Mr. Margary, who was murdered.

The concessions recently granted by China, for increasing the facilities for intercourse between the Government and foreign representatives, are to be fulfilled, the judicial system relative to foreigners improved and the commercial grievances rectified. Ichang, on the Yangtze river, and three other ports are opened. The Foreign commerce convention will be signed shortly.

Portugal.

A SPANISH REFUGEE.

LISBON, September 26.—Nicholas Salmeron fled to this place from Madrid, to escape prosecution for his connection with the manifesto of the Advanced Republicans, circulated throughout Spain.

Great Britain.

THE NEW MARKET RACES.

LONDON, September 26.—At New Market to-day, the Great Eastern Railway handicap was won by Tunour, Prince Arthur second, Lo Santeuse third.

Germany.

CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

BREMEN, September 26.—The Conference on International Law is in progress in this city. Its discussions on the subject of free trade resulted in the defeat of the protectionists. Resolutions were adopted proposing a renewal of the present treaties of commerce, modified so as to afford greater facilities for the import and export trade, and recommending the conclusion of new customs treaties relating to commercial interests, particularly with Russia and the United States.

Spain.

TWEED AND HUNT TO EMBARK THIS WEEK.

LONDON, September 26.—A dispatch from Madrid says the United States steamer Franklin will take Tweed and Hunt on board this week.

A Madrid special reports that ex Queen Isabella will remain at the palace of Escurial until October.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

LONDON, September 27.—A telegram from Madrid says before the end of October six battalions of infantry and a regiment of cavalry will arrive in Cuba. Fourteen battalions will be sent to the Island during November.

Boss Tweed.

HIS HOPES AGAIN BLASTED—HE HOPED TO GET TO HAVANA, AND THERE ESCAPE.

VIGO, SPAIN, September 26.—The United States steamer Franklin arrived here this morning. Tweed was much surprised when told that the Franklin was to take him to the United States. He had hoped on arriving in Cuba to be able, through the assistance and influence of friends, to avoid being surrendered to the American authorities. He expressed great disappointment at the new aspect of affairs.

On the arrival of the Franklin, Mr. Adee, acting Minister of the United States, instead of General Cushing, went on board and conferred with her commander in reference to the proposed transfer of Tweed and Hunt to the Franklin. The intention is to remove the prisoners from their present quarters to the steamer this evening. During their confinement in Castello del Castro, Tweed and Hunt were kept in separate rooms, closely guarded, and not allowed to communicate to each other. The Captain General has issued strict orders that no one should be allowed to speak to them. Mr. Adee has been warned that Tweed might make away with himself rather than return to New York. The commander of the Franklin has, therefore, been instructed to keep him strictly confined, and leave him no opportunity to jump overboard.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 26.—The steamships Kenilworth and Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, the Parthia, from Boston, and State of Nevada and France, from New York, have arrived out.

The New York Book Fair.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Considerable business was transacted at the book fair yesterday and to-day. Several new buyers have registered their names on the books of the managers. This morning all sales are reported. Messrs. George A. Leavett & Co., under whose auspices the fair is conducted, state that the present sale will prove the most satisfactory test of the new system for which there has as yet been an opportunity. It is believed that the present fair will repeat the success of that held last fall. The terms of sales are a credit of four and six months, whereby the payments mature in the latter part of January and March. Thus the purchaser realizes from the holiday trade almost his entire indebtedness.

Prospective Grand Success of the Canonsburg, Pa., Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANONSBURG, PA., September 26, 1876.

The entries at the Canonsburg fair were never so large. The stock pens are all full, and the managers will have to extend the time for making entries, the Secretary being unable to make all in the specified time. It will be the largest fair ever held in the county, and will be a grand success.

THE INDIANS.

The Council at Spotted Tail Agency—A Sensible Speech by Spotted Tail—What the Indians Desire—How They Have Been Treated—The Treaty Finally Signed.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, NEB., September 22, *via* SIDNEY, NEB., September 23.—The first council with the Sioux, at Spotted Tail Agency, with the full Commission, was held this afternoon. Colonel Boone, as Chairman, said: "My friends, seven days since we sent down some propositions to you that were submitted to the people at Red Cloud. We have come now to hear your answer and decision." Spotted Tail said:

"We have come here to meet you, my friends; we have considered the words you brought us from the Great Father, and I have made up my mind. This is the fifth time that words have come to us from the Great Father. At the time the first treaty was made on Horse creek there was a provision made to borrow the overland road from the Indians, and though I was a boy then they told me the promises were made to last fifty years. These promises have not been kept. The next conference we had, there was no promises made, but we made friends and shook hands. Then there was the treaty made by General Sherman, General Sanborn and General Harney, when we were told we should have annuities and goods for thirty-five years. They said this, but did not tell the truth. At that time General Sherman told me the country was mine, and I should select any place I wished for my reservation. I said I would take the country from the head of White river to the Missouri. He said they would give us cows to raise cattle and mares to raise horses, and oxen and wagons to haul logs with and to haul goods and earn money in that way. He said, also, there should be issued of such things as we needed to learn the arts with, and besides that, money to every one. He told us each of us should have fifteen dollars for an annuity, but I told them that was a bad amount, that we didn't understand money and that it should be twenty dollars to each one, and he assented to that. He told me these things should be carried out, and for me to go to the mouth of White Stone and locate my people, and these things should be fulfilled to me, but it was not done. When these promises failed to be carried out, I went myself to the Great Father and went into his house and told him these things. The Great Father told me to go home and select any place in my country I chose for my home, and go there and live with my people. I came home, selected this place and moved here. They told me if I would move here I should receive the fulfillment of the promises made me, but all I got was some very small cows and some old wagons that were worn out. Again last summer you came to talk about the country, and we said we would leave it to the Great Father for him to settle. In reply to that he has sent you out this summer. You have come to look over our land, and we now ask you how many years there are for us to live. My friends, you who sit before me, are traders and merchants; you have come here to trade; you have not come here to turn anything out of the way without payment for it. When a man has a possession that he values, and another party comes to buy it, he brings with him such good things as he wishes to purchase it with.

"My friends, your people have both intellect and heart. You use these to consider in what way you can do the best to live. My people, who are here before you, precisely the same. I see that my friends before me are men of age and dignity, and men of that kind have good judgment, and consider well what they do. After from this day you are here to consider well what shall be good for my people for a long time to come. I think each of you have selected, somewhere, a good piece of land for himself, with the intention to live on it, and that he may there raise his children. My people are not different. They also live upon the earth, and upon things that come to them from above; we have the same thoughts and desires in that respect that white people have. This is the country where they were born, where they have acquired all their property, their children and their homes. You have come here to buy this country off us, and it would be well if you would come with the goods you propose to give us and to put them out in your hand so we can see the good price you propose to pay for it, then our minds would be glad.

"My people have grown up together with these white men who have married into our tribe. A great many of us have learned to speak their language, and our children are with them in our school, and we want to be considered all one people with them. My friends, when I go back to the Great Father, we wish you to tell him to send us goods; send us yoke of oxen and give us wagons so we can earn money by hauling goods from the mouth of White Stone for me to be a very hard day. Half our country is ar war, and we have come upon very difficult times. The war did not spring up here in our land. It was brought upon us by the children of the Great Father who came to take our land from us and settle on it, which was the great many evil things. The Great Father and his children are to blame for this trouble. We have here a storehouse to hold over provisions, but the Great Father sends us very little provision to put in our storehouse, and when our people become displeased with the provisions, and have gone down to hunt, the children of the Great Father are fighting them.

"It has been our wish to live here peaceably, but the Great Father has filled it with soldiers, who think only of our death. Some of our people who have gone from here in order that they may have change, and others who have gone north to hunt, have been attacked in consequence in this direction, and when they have got north have been attacked by soldiers from the other direction, and now, when they are willing to come back, find a battle stand between them and keep them from coming home.

"It seems to me there is a better way than this. When people come to trouble it is better for both parties to come together without arms, and talk it over, and find some peaceful way to settle. You have mentioned to me two countries. The Missouri river country I know; when we were there we had a great deal of trouble. I lost hundreds upon people buried there. The other country I have never seen, but I agreed to go and look at it with fifty of my young men. When this trouble commenced the Great Father stopped the sale of ammunition, which has caused great suffering to my people, notwithstanding we are all sincere to do what is good for our people. My friends, pointing to General Vandever), you are a wise man. When you was here last spring you told me you would keep me. I want you to do it."

Swift Bear then said they wanted to consider the matter until to-morrow.

The propositions were read for a second time and interpreted, and the council adjourned till this morning.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, *via* SIDNEY, NEB., September 25.—The talk with the Indians at this agency was concluded this evening, after three hours' council. Spotted Tail made another lengthy speech, in which he insisted upon going down to the Indian Territory to first look at the country, and then go to Washington and talk with the Great Father and touch the pen at the same time. He also requested a delay in signing the treaty until the present war was satisfactorily and peacefully settled. He said: "I wish to have two men help me. One is the Chief Allister (pointing to Bishop Whipple) and the other Rev. Hinman, to settle the matter. You have the words of the Great Spirit, and you try to live according to his will. You know that this war trouble does not please the Great Spirit, and I want you to help rub it out."

Baptist Good said "a white minister, an Episcopalian, has come here to teach us, but I don't think it's done properly. I would like to have some female ministers come dressed in black clothes to receive the girls in one house, and teach them, and have white male ministers in black hat and coat, and take the boys to another house and teach them properly. These ministers I want to take the names of things sent to us, and, when they come, to see that they are all there."

Blue Tooth, Spotted Tail's father-in-law, wanted to know who was the one who was to carry their words to the Great Father, and upon solicitation, Judge Gaylord being pointed out, presented him a handsomely decorated pipe and tobacco pouch, which he said the Great Spirit had given him, and told Mr. Gaylord to present them to the Great Father at Washington, coming from a man whom he heard speak at the council, and ask the Great Father to be merciful to the Indians, and pity them and help them, and to let them remain in their own country.

Speeches were made by several other Indians, and by Judge Gaylord, Colonel Boon and Bishop Whipple, but the Indians still were undecided, when Spotted Tail arose and left the council room. While outside, E. W. Raymond, a white man living with Spotted Tail's people for the last twenty-seven years, told him if he didn't sign the treaty Red Cloud would get ahead of him and derive all the advantages to be had from the treaty.

Raymond then went to Red Cloud and Red Dog, of Red Cloud Agency, who were outside the council room, and told them to go in and urge Spotted Tail's people to sign. They did so, and made short but effective speeches, and then withdrew, whereupon Two Strike said: "The reason we are afraid to touch the pen and are silent before you is because we have been deceived so many times before. If we knew the words you tell us were true, we would be willing to sign every day."

Then Spotted Tail addressed his people, saying: "If our friends up above (referring to Red Cloud Agency) had not signed the treaty, I would help them in holding out; but as our friends up there have signed, I ask all good men who are trustworthy to come up and sign it." Half an hour later the necessary signatures were attached, and the treaty was made. The Indians here all want the military agent removed and Howard reinstated.

CHEYENNE, WY., September 26.—Colonel Stanton, Paymaster United States Army, who commanded the volunteer scouts in General Crook's recent campaign, and Major Randall, who commanded the Snake Indians, both returned to this place to-day. The latter goes at once to Sidney to take charge of one hundred Pawnees, who are to go to Otterman and take part in the approaching movement north. Colonel Stanton returns with funds to pay off the expedition and northern posts in this department, about sixty companies in all. General Crook remains at Fort Laramie, organizing a new campaign against the Indians, and he will not leave the field until the work is done. Fresh troops, consisting of the Fourth Cavalry, under General Mackenzie, and infantry under Captain Pollock, will be put into the field at once. A depot of supply will be established at old Fort Reno. The troops of the recent expedition are now at Custer City, under command of General Merrett, and will await new supplies of clothing and equipments there. Lieutenant Luttwitz, of the Third Cavalry, and one or two others who were badly wounded, were left at Crook City, in the Black Hills, with a medical officer, and will come out as soon as they can bear removal. The cavalry horses are much worn, and many of them were eaten. At least five hundred fresh horses will be required.

THE RIFLE.

International Rifle Match—A Bad Day and Poor Shooting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26.—The rain prevented a large attendance at the international rifle shooting contest. None of the teams were fully represented, and individual firing was the order of the day. Each man fired ten shots, the highest possible score being 50. The following scores were made:

Irish team—Evans 39, Fenton 48, Goff 31, Greenhill 34, Joynt 39, Milner 40, Rigby 41, Thynne 44, Dyas 41.

Scotch team—Boyd 43, Rae 41, Thornburne 38, Mitchell fired five shots, making 15, and then retired; Luke 37, Menzies 39.

Australian team—Gee 37, King 37, Lynch 41, Slade 45.

American team—Allen 35, Ballard 17, Bodine 35, Blydenburgh 40, Cleveland 37, Rathbone 44, Anderson 36, Weber 47, Canfield 42.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUISVILLE, September 25.—There was a fair crowd and fair sport at the races to-day.

First race—Mile heat for beaten horses, association purse $300, four starters—Phoebe, Mayflower, George Bowman and Girt Plenty. The first heat was won by Mayflower, Grit second and Bowman third. The second heat was won by Grit, Mayflower second and Bowman third. The last heat was won by Grit. Time, 1:43, 1:45, 1:50.

Second race—A handicap for all ages, purse $200, dash a mile and a half, winners excluded; six starters—Katie Pearce, Linsmore, Eaglet, Thunderbolt, Lucy and Ellie Moore. Thunderbolt won by a spurt, Laura G second, Eaglet third. Time, 2:40½.

Third race—Gait House stake for three-year olds, $1,200, $750 to first, $250 to second and $150 to third. The race was won by Harry Hill in two heats, Patriot second and Vissman Leamington third, in both heats; the others were Rose Butler and Pomona. Time, 3:41½, 3:42½.

Last race, association purse, $250, dash one and one eighth miles, 5 starters—Keene Richards, Lonsdale and old John Harper's Veryline. The first named won in 2:01¾.

To-morrow's event, the run of the great Tenbroeck against Fellowcraft over the four-mile time, has produced a sensation throughout the State. Vast crowds will witness the affair. Mr. Tenbroeck, who managed the great Lexington race, and for whom the horse is named, will look after to-morrow's trial.

NEXT WEEK'S RACES AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—The fall trotting and running meeting at Chester park commences on Tuesday, October 4th, and continues four days. In the first day's races there are thirteen entries in the 2:45 class, and four entries in the 2:23 class. On the second day there are ten entries in the 2:32 class, and twelve in the 2:26 class. Third day, the 2:29 class has nine entries, and there are ten entries for the two mile heat race. The fourth day has eight entries for the 2:36 class, and six for the 2:19 class. Each day's sport closes with a running race, entries for which will be announced on the day preceding the races. Some of the finest racing stock in the country is already announced to run, and fine sport is expected.

RACING AT THE DAYTON FAIR.

DAYTON, September 26.—The weather continues clear and cool, and the attendance at the Southern Ohio fair was very large. In the running race Bob Woolley took first money. The trot for horses that had never beaten 2:30, for a purse of $400, remained unfinished, and will be completed to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26, 1876.

SILVER COIN PAID OUT.

Nineteen million fifty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars in silver coin has been paid out by the Treasury Department for the redemption of fractional currency and in payment of obligations since the 19th of April, leaving a balance of $2,060,030 of such coin on hand at this date.

THE SAFE BURGLARY TRIAL

was resumed to-day. Colonel Cook made the opening argument in defense of General Babcock, and Colonel Fatten opened the case on behalf Somerville. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, and Dr. J. B. Blake, former-ly member of the Board of Public Works, testified that the reputation of General Babcock before his indictment at St. Louis was as good as any man's. Nettleship was recalled, and testified that as far as he knew Somerville knew nothing of the safe burglary, and only appeared professionally. Ex-Governor Shepherd testified that under the law it was Babcock's duty to certify to work done to adjacent Government parks and avenues, and that he [Shepherd] requested Babcock to have the work measured as soon as possible. A number of witnesses testified to the good character and official integrity of General Babcock. P. Munson, of Chicago, testified that in conversation with Colonel Whitley, the latter said: "I had to expeal to save myself, and had to put it on Babcock." Whitley said he would put Babcock in a hole and intended to keep him there. The case probably goes to the jury to-morrow evening.

CASUALTIES.

Loss of the Steamship Liberty.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The steamship Liberty, owned by J. E. Ward & Co., of this city, who have been running her between this port and Santiago de Cuba, was abandoned at sea on the 17th inst. The crew were taken off by the steamer Yellow Pine, which arrived at the breakwater in the Delaware yesterday. The steamer, which foundered in a gale, was worth about $90,000, and lightly insured. The value of the cargo is unknown.

Great Suffering in Puerto Principe, Cuba.

HAVANA, September 25, *via* KEY WEST, September 26.—Terrible suffering is being experienced in Puerto Principe, formerly one of the richest cities of the island. Four thousand rations are distributed in the market place to the poor twice a week. The Spaniards are fortifying the approaches to Cienfuegos from both land and sea.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—rising barometer, cooler, north and west winds, and clear weather.

The reports of the imminence of an insurrection in Algeria are denied.

The steamships Bolivia, from Glasgow, Lessing, from Hamburg, Denmark, from London, and Switzerland, from Antwerp, arrived at New York yesterday, and the City of New York at Philadelphia.

Grading was begun yesterday on the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad at Corinne, Utah. The work will be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. Surveys are being made with a view to resurveys, and Marsh Valley will be reached this week.

The telegraph lines on the Canada Southern Railroad, and the Chicago and Canada Southern Railway, have been withdrawn from the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company's office, and will hereafter connect with the Western Union Telegraph Company's offices and system of lines.

Ground for the building of the custom house at Memphis was broken yesterday, under the supervision of Government Architect Cochrane. The first spadefull of earth was removed by acting Mayor Williamson, after a brief and appropriate speech. Addresses were also delivered by Hon. Casey Young and others. The ceremonies concluded with a banquet.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of Centennial Commissioners—Preparations For Pennsylvania Day—The Greatest Crowd Yet Expected—Internal Revenue Change—Mysterious Murder of a Tramp.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—The Centennial Commission are in executive session to-day, examining the last list of awards.

Rain fell heavily here during the early part of the day, but this afternoon is clear and pleasant. Notwithstanding the bad weather of the morning, the attendance at the Exposition is very large. The utmost interest is taken by all classes in the preparations for Pennsylvania day (Thursday), and the indications are that the crowds in attendance at the Exposition will far surpass those of any other day. The day will be generally observed as a holiday. Business places will close, newspapers suspend publication, and every opportunity and encouragement given for employees to visit the Centennial grounds.

Mr. William B. Elliott, the present Collector of Internal Revenue for this city, received his commission this morning as Collector of the new district, as consolidated, and which will embrace the entire city and county of Philadelphia, as well as the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware and Chester, of this State, and to be known as the first collection district of Pennsylvania.

This morning the body of an unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was found on the Reading Railroad near Columbia bridge. The man was quite dead, was covered with blood and bore knife wounds and other marks of violence that left no doubt he had been murdered. Deceased was a young man, apparently about twenty-five years of age. Three tramps are in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, but there seems little evidence against them.

POLITICAL.

New York.

GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, September 26.—The so-called Greenback State Convention met to-day, and after appointing several committees, took a recess. Notwithstanding a heavy storm, the attendance of visitors was numerous.

Upon reassembling the temporary officers were made permanent. The resolutions adopted cordially indorse the principles laid down by the Indianapolis Convention, and declare for Cooper and Cary; reserve that there can be no real prosperity unless all property is equally taxed, and therefore demand that Government bonds shall bear their just share of public taxation; resist that a gold test system of laws should be exacted for the regulation of incorporated wealth, so that persons and property shall not be unjustly taxed for being transported over railroads, and investments by savings bank and insurance companies shall afford greater protection to those whose interests they have in charge. The reading of the resolutions caused considerable excitement, one delegate pronouncing them utterly unworthy of the movement represented by the convention. Mr. Maitland charged that a clique had drawn up the resolutions, and had totally ignored the interests of the laboring men. He was called to order, and the resolutions finally adopted.

Richard Montgomery Griffin, editor of the Albany *Evening Post*, was nominated for Governor; Thomas Armstrong, Lieutenant Governor; Anthony J. Cuddeback, Canal Commissioner; Marcus M. Dixon, Judge of Appeals; John W. Crump, State Prison Inspector.

Kentucky.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

LOUISVILLE, September 26.—The Republicans of this district, at noon to-day, nominated Gen. Walter Evans for Congress. He is a well known member of the bar of Louisville.

Indiana.

GRAND RALLY AT THE TIPPECANOE BATTLE GROUND YESTERDAY.

LAFAYETTE, September 26.—The attendance at the battle ground to-day was very large, fully 10,000 being present. There was speaking in the tabernacle and at the stand on the battle ground proper. Speeches were made by Senator Blaine, General Harrison, Senator Beck, General Kilpatrick, Mr. Goodloe, Robert Sinclaire, Gordon Lee and others. All were listened to attentively. Most interest was manifested in Mr. Blaine, around whose stand a large crowd congregated. Excursion trains were run on all roads into the city. There is a public reception this evening at the residence of Hon. G. S. Orth and also speaking on the public square.

Missouri.

SERIOUS SPLIT IN ST. LOUIS DEMOCRACY.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—All the Democratic papers, both English and German, criticise the county ticket nominated by the Democratic convention yesterday, some of them very severely, and predict its defeat. The muddle in the Second Congressional district, where Wells and Slayback were nominated, still exists, and the friends of both say they will run.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—The delegates who met in the Democratic County Convention yesterday from the First, Second, Third and Thirteenth wards held a meeting to-night, and passed a resolution that the ticket nominated by that convention does not meet the approval of the people, and asking the candidates to withdraw. They also framed and signed a petition asking the Chairman of the Convention to call it together again for the purpose of electing another ticket. This petition will be circulated among other delegates, and it is thought a majority of them will sign it.

Louisiana.

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—Administrator of Finance Edward Pillsbury was nominated for Mayor by the Democrats.

Utah.

THE MORMON PRIMARIES.

SALT LAKE, September 26.—At the different Mormon primaries held here last night George Q. Cannon was chosen delegate to Congress.

Illinois.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS IN CHICAGO.

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Tennessee.

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Kansas.

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Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Republican State Central Committee, after having heard the full and complete explanation of G. T. Anthony of the charges and specifications made against him, that such explanation is a complete vindication of his character.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the committee be instructed to publish this resolution, and also G. T. Anthony's sworn statement, together with all accompanying documentary evidence, at as early a day as possible, signed by all of the committee.

Mr. Anthony is speaking to-night in the Opera House, which is packed full. It is a perfect ovation to him.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A man named Thomas Mooney, employed on the Iron Mountain Railroad, was fatally stabbed on Monday night at Jacksonville, Arkansas, by William King, who was promptly arrested. Cause, whisky.

Judge Gaylord, Solicitor of the Interior Department, and Governor Edmonds, both of the Sioux Commission, arrived at Sidney, Neb., yesterday morning from Spotted Tail. The remainder of the commission is expected to day.

THE YELLOW FEVER SCOURGE.

Fearful State of Affairs at Brunswick, Georgia—Half the Population Fever-Stricken—Business Suspended and Supplies Exhausted—News From Other Points.

SAVANNAH, September 26.—Sister Mary Martha, of Fond Du Lac, Wis., and Rev. E. H. Myers, a Methodist minister, died here to day.

MACON, GA., September 26.—L. E. Davenport, Mayor of Brunswick, Ga., and J. M. Dexter, Chairman of the Board of Health, appeal for help for the stricken city. Half the population is down with yellow fever, business suspended, and supplies exhausted. Unless aid is speedily sent many will die of starvation. The suffering and want cannot be described.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—The official report of the Board of Health says there has been reported to the board from the 11th of August to date twenty-six cases of yellow fever, of which seventeen were fatal. The disease is confined to a few squares in the upper part of the city. One new case has been reported since Saturday. No apprehension is felt of an increase in the disease. A meeting of the New Orleans Associated Press to-night passed a resolution requesting the Board of Health to order the reopening of the Mobonough and Laurel schools, closed by order of the board a few days ago, there not being sufficient cases to justify the closing and creating unnecessary apprehension.

GALVESTON, September 26.—Health Physician Blunt this morning notified Captain Fowler, agent of the Morgan Line, that the steamer which left Morgan City would be the last of the line allowed to enter this port between now and the enforcement of the order of quarantine against New Orleans. It was subsequently agreed that the ship leaving Morgan City to-morrow, 27th could come in, provided there is no sickness on board.

MEMPHIS, September 26.—At a public meeting to-night, in favor of the yellow fever sufferers, $1,600 was subscribed, and committees appointed to canvas the city. The Howard Association sent the Brunswick sufferers $1,000 to-day.

SAVANNAH, September 26.—Yellow fever interments twenty-eight.

CHICAGO, September 26.—The Board of Trade are taking active measures to raise a relief fund for the suffering in Savannah and other Southern cities. Potter Palmer to-day sent a message to the Relief Committee at Savannah to draw on him by telegraph for one hundred dollars, and if the immediate want was very great to telegraph him. The citizens are raising funds to send to that afflicted section, and substantial donations will soon be forwarded.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murdered for Ten Cents.

LOUISVILLE, September 25.—A negro named Napoleon Williams was murdered here to-night by Ike Fouts, a barkeeper. The trouble was caused by a dispute over a ten cent dime, offered by Williams. Fouts shot him and fled, but was caught at eleven o'clock.

E. H. H. Stackpole, Republican candidate for the Legislature in Mifflin county, is winning the race by large majorities. He is a Democrat, who left the party on the Presidential issue. The reading of the returns caused considerable excitement, one delegate pronouncing them utterly unworthy of the movement represented by the convention. Mr. Maitland charged that a clique had drawn up the resolutions, and had totally ignored the interests of the laboring men. He was called to order, and the resolutions finally adopted.

Richard Montgomery Griffin, editor of the Albany *Evening Post*, was nominated for Governor; Thomas Armstrong, Lieutenant Governor; Anthony J. Cuddeback, Canal Commissioner; Marcus M. Dixon, Judge of Appeals; John W. Crump, State Prison Inspector.

Kentucky.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

LOUISVILLE, September 26.—The Republicans of this district, at noon to-day, nominated Gen. Walter Evans for Congress. He is a well known member of the bar of Louisville.

Indiana.

GRAND RALLY AT THE TIPPECANOE BATTLE GROUND YESTERDAY.

LAFAYETTE, September 26.—The attendance at the battle ground to-day was very large, fully 10,000 being present. There was speaking in the tabernacle and at the stand on the battle ground proper. Speeches were made by Senator Blaine, General Harrison, Senator Beck, General Kilpatrick, Mr. Goodloe, Robert Sinclaire, Gordon Lee and others. All were listened to attentively. Most interest was manifested in Mr. Blaine, around whose stand a large crowd congregated. Excursion trains were run on all roads into the city. There is a public reception this evening at the residence of Hon. G. S. Orth and also speaking on the public square.

Missouri.

SERIOUS SPLIT IN ST. LOUIS DEMOCRACY.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—All the Democratic papers, both English and German, criticise the county ticket nominated by the Democratic convention yesterday, some of them very severely, and predict its defeat. The muddle in the Second Congressional district, where Wells and Slayback were nominated, still exists, and the friends of both say they will run.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—The delegates who met in the Democratic County Convention yesterday from the First, Second, Third and Thirteenth wards held a meeting to-night, and passed a resolution that the ticket nominated by that convention does not meet the approval of the people, and asking the candidates to withdraw. They also framed and signed a petition asking the Chairman of the Convention to call it together again for the purpose of electing another ticket. This petition will be circulated among other delegates, and it is thought a majority of them will sign it.

Louisiana.

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—Administrator of Finance Edward Pillsbury was nominated for Mayor by the Democrats.

Utah.

THE MORMON PRIMARIES.

SALT LAKE, September 26.—At the different Mormon primaries held here last night George Q. Cannon was chosen delegate to Congress.

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The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1876.

TILDEN'S chances of success are becoming so thin that when, in November, they are added up, nothing will be left to carry.

THE *Post*, by implication, denounces the later amendments to the Constitution as "shams and frauds." It is getting its hand in.

THERE is now a bill before Congress, entitled House Bill No. 2,364, which directs the allowance of compensation for the use and occupation of property by the United States during the war. Will you tell your constituents, Mr. HOPKINS, whether you will vote for or against it?

THE several appropriations made by Congress for the East river, New York, improvements, aggregate $1,940,000. The total amount expended by General NEWTON up to August 1, this year, was $1,686,841 45. The estimated cost of completing the entire work of improving Hell Gate and the East river is $5,189,120.

TILDEN abandoned the "brotherly love" line of defense in his hired man's "statement," because of the pitiless ridicule with which the theory was universally received. "He who gi veth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," it is written, but TILDEN wouldn't even do the latter without taking a mortgage and deducting the interest in advance.

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was: Merchandise imports, $6,365,371; produce exports, $5,422,471, and specie exports, $185,455. The total imports of merchandise at that port since January 1st, this year, are $215,182,340, against $252,140,957 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $362,940,606 in 1874. The total exports of produce are $190,967,424, against $181,342,387 in 1875, and $212,680,745 in 1874, and the total exports of specie are $40,094,307, against $62,506,517 in 1875, and $43,117,416 in 1874.

A FURTHER serious outbreak against the political denomination of JOHN KELLY, in New York, has been made in the shape of a unanimously signed manifesto from German Democrats. They assume that the Tammany "boss" is endeavoring to farm out all the municipal offices, and to regulate things generally to suit himself. From present indications the movement is likely to spread. There is so much discontent in the Democratic ranks in that city, that if the Republicans are wise they may defeat the ticket by nominations appealing to the best conscience and intelligence of the community.

THE *Sunday Globe*, which has a Republican as well as a Democratic hemisphere, supports for Congress Messrs. BAYNE and HOPKINS. This forcibly reminds us, as the editor of the *Globe* is a Democrat himself, of the line from PLATO'S soliloquy: "My Bayne and *antidote* are both before me!"

Thus, doubtless, soliloquized the Democratic editor of the *Globe* when he unfurled his banner to the autumnal breeze with the name of a good Republican like Colonel BAYNE inscribed on its emerald field. We suggest that he adopt the foregoing line as an appropriate heading for the *Globe* ticket.

MR. JOHN KELLY, the Democratic leader of New York, is the *Mrs. Partington* of politics. At the New York Democratic State Convention he spoke of a hypothetical case concerning Mr. POTTER'S position as a candidate for Governor, as a "hypothecated" case; and in denying a report that he had received a certain telegram from JEFF. DAVIS he says:

I have received on this subject several letters from the State or Michigan, where it was first published, and to all of them I have sent replies denying its authenticity and *brandishing* it as a falsehood.

"Brandishing" is good; and if he can only succeed in "brandishing" his denials as freely as he does his shillelah, he will be able to break somebody's head, even if it is his own.

THE Alliance *Review* is "after" the "TILDEN and reform" candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth Ohio district, Dr. LAMBORN, who is charged with defrauding the Government by withholding his income tax. The Democratic organ at Canton eulogized Dr. LAMBORN as a man "who had managed his own affairs discreetly and economically;" who would "be quick to detect and expose corruption," and "support all measures of retrenchment and reform." His "economy" is of the TILDEN order—he has been making false returns of his income, and has thus defrauded the Government out of thousands of dollars. The facts and figures are given, and Dr. LAMBORN has a chance to explain himself, or get some sinner to explain for him. This is a fair specimen of the Democratic school of politics—just the kind of candidates set up in the interest of "honesty and reform."

FOR many years there has not been in England so deep and all-pervading an excitement as now exists in reference to the Turkish atrocities in the East. The feeling throughout the country, from highest to lowest, among all classes and parties, is one of horror and indignation that such acts can be committed in any section of Europe where even semi-civilization is supposed to exist. Well known as was the general character of the Turks, it was believed that their recent associations with the more enlightened nations, and the protection afforded them, would have led them to wage war on at least human, not to say Christian principles, and the fearful revelations of Consul SCHUYLER have produced in every English home a feeling so intense that the country rocks with indignation from one end to the other. The worst of it is that the Government has placed itself in an attitude of antagonism to this healthful popular feeling. The real difficulty has been that the British Minister at Constantinople, was either unaware of these atrocities, or else failed to communicate them to his Government, either of which contingencies is unpardonable, and so the authorities went on giving aid and comfort to the Turks, and thus, no doubt unintentionally, placed themselves in the anomalous position of abettors of their misdeeds. How far they have made themselves actually responsible, either in the way of sympathy or direct assistance, yet remains to be seen, but just now they unquestionably share with the Turks the popular indignation. Public meetings are being held in every place of any importance, and the language of the speakers and of the resolutions adopted cannot fail to convince the English Cabinet that their last great blunder has greatly imperiled, if it does not eventually destroy, their existence as an administration.

JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, better known as "Long John," delivered a speech in that city last week on the political question, explaining why he, an old Democrat, prefers HAYES and WHEELER to TILDEN and HENDRICKS. His theory is, and we believe in it as he does, that such is the nature of our Presidential elections that *the people can decide but one great issue at a time*. The great issue in *this* election is the settlement of the questions growing out of the war. "However politicians may write," he says, "in the nature of platforms, and however they may set forth their respective records and the creeds of their opponents, the average voter will have a creed of his own, and vote accordingly. If there is anything that is decided in America, it is that the machine politicians can't make an issue for the American voter." He adds:

Already do we see, notwithstanding what has been set forth in the political platforms, that this one issue is overriding any others. Politicians may ask you to forget, they may ask you to forgive, but you go among the men who do not seek office, among the farmers, among the mechanics, and they tell you that the issues of '64 are before you. And they furthermore tell you that they mean to meet them. Now, we are told that we must forget the war; that we have had a war and we must forget it. Now, my fellow citizens, did you ever know a war to be forgotten during the lifetime of those who participated in it? I was born early enough to have seen the men who participated in all the wars of this country, even the French and Indian wars, before the American revolution, and consequently I am old enough to see and hear and when he came to vote you could not help his voting the way he fought.

There is a tremendous force in this reasoning. TILDEN has tried to make "reform" the issue, but all his efforts to rally on that ground have been failures. A united South, battling for its old-time supremacy, has aroused the fears and the apprehensions of the North, and the one only question now before the American people is, Shall we go back to the experience we had before the war? On this point Mr. WENTWORTH said:

Now, if the history of the world teaches us, and our own experience teaches us, that wars cannot be wiped out by lapse of years, how is it expected that they are to be wiped out when we cannot walk a single block in our city without finding some wounded soldier as a monument to the treason of the South, and not only so, but our high taxation, and, worse than all, the general demoralization of our people. A celebrated historian has said that the demoralization of the people attendant upon wars is always infinitely beyond the personal and governmental injuries that may be inflicted. If we look at our whisky ring and the debauchment of many of our public men since this war, we can bear testimony to the truth of that historian. Now, if we cannot forgive and forget wrongs in their own nature, how can we expect to forgive and forget when we are doubtful whether the issues purported to be settled by them are liable to be reopened again? I want you to reflect upon these things, my fellow citizens, because they are introduced in argument here every day. Have those issues been settled? Do the Southern States, which I helped admit into the Union by your suffrages, accept of the situation, or are they waiting for some convenient opportunity to again wrest from the North the power that it recovered by the sword?

THE "PEACE" OF TEXAS.

To speak of acts of lawlessness in the South, or to repeat the stories of outrage and murder which come to us from that section, is to call down the severest reprobation of the Democratic press of the North. To do so, excites the TILDEN editor and stump orator beyond endurance, and relief can be obtained only in the use of the harshest epithets. But Southern outrages continue to be perpetrated, and so long as this is the case they will be reported and held up to the execration of mankind. The latest instance is a letter written from Victoria, Texas, by Judge T. C. BARDEN, to the New York *Times*, in which he contrasts the condition of the people of that State under Republican and Democratic rule. The Democrats have had full sway in Texas for about two years; and from a comparatively peaceable and quiet State, it was suddenly precipitated into anarchy. Under the Republican rule of Governor DAVIS the killing and bloodshed which prevailed at the close of the war were checked and peace and order maintained. Under the operations of the police law, the cut throats and desperadoes, who had previously held peaceable citizens in terror, were either sent to the penitentiary or compelled to flee the country. This law bore hardily upon the Democrats and their friends, and they clamored for its repeal. This was one of the issues in the campaign of 1872; and as soon as the result of that election was known, the refugees came thronging back and the saturnalia of crime began. Within three weeks prior to the assembling of the Democratic Legislature in February, 1873, disguised and armed bodies of men attacked and broke open the jails at Georgetown and Lockhart, on either side of Austin, and almost under the shadow of the capitol liberated the prisoners therein confined. Like occurrences happened all over the State. While the Legislature was in session an armed band attacked a party of the police who were attempting to make an arrest at Lampasas, and Captain BAKER and others of his force were killed. Similar scenes occurred all over the State, and from that time to this things have gone from bad to worse. In January, 1874, the present State government, Democratic of course, came into power by fraud and violence. The capitol was beleaguered. An armed mob elected Governor DAVIS and the Republicans from their offices at Austin by force, breaking in the door to the Executive office in order to gain possession, it being notorious that Governor DAVIS' term had not yet expired; and in face of the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, which had declared the election illegally and unconstitutionally held in August. The government thus inaugurated in fraud and violence has been the guardian of all the thieves and murderers of the State. In the District Court over which Judge BARDEN presides, the grand jury of Nueces county reported over forty murders in that county alone, during the six weeks preceding the session—and not a single person has been tried or convicted! In De Witt county, over eighty murders have been committed, mainly the result of the TAYLOR SUTTON feud. About a month ago, two negroes were killed at Eagle Lake, Colorado county, and when the colored people raised a fuss about it, six more of them were slain and Democratic "order" was restored. Assassinations are common all over the State, and many good citizens have been put to death simply because they were Republicans. Judge BARDEN affirms that here have not been less than one thousand murders in Texas within the last twelve months; and the number may be two thousand. Not a single murderer has been hung and only one convicted—and as he is a Democrat, he will probably escape the gallows. The judge also refers to the numerous robberies and other flagrant crimes that have lately characterized that State, and severely condemns those Democratic editors in the North who affirm that "peace and order reign" in that South, and especially "in those States in which the whites have a majority." Those who wish to have the "peace of Texas" extended over the greater portion of the South, will vote for "TILDEN and reform."

TILDEN AND FREE TRADE.

Professor SUMNER, of Massachusetts, in giving his reasons for preferring TILDEN to HAYES, winds up his screed in this manner:

Finally, in regard to another matter which I have very much at heart, but which is hardly an active issue in the campaign, whatever hope there is for free trade lies in the election of Tilden.

Exactly so; yet there are a few people who propose to vote for HOPKINS, well knowing that he is a supporter of TILDEN, and that the hope of free trade is in TILDEN'S election. No supporter of TILDEN can hide from himself the fact that the latter is a free trader; and the man who professes to be a tariff man *and* a supporter of TILDEN gives the lie most emphatically to his tariff professions.

WHY don't Errett make a speech on discrimination? There would be something new in that.—*Post.*

This, from a thick-and-thin supporter of the monumental railroad wrecker of the age, is decidedly refreshing. A few years ago, for instance, the Galena, Illinois, road was started. It paid dividends regularly, the funds of widows and the fatherless were invested in it, and its stock was considered to be as good as Government bonds are now. Its officers were honest, capable men, and they worked for small salaries. One day TILDEN and a number of confederates appeared upon the scene, and shortly afterwards the "Galena" road was wiped out and was afterwards known as the Northwestern road. The documents were all drawn up by TILDEN. He saw the merits of consolidation. Under his guidance the New Yorkers had bought up for a nominal sum a bankrupt concern called the Illinois and Wisconsin railroad; and the bankrupt concern called the St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad, and still another called the Peninsula and Marquette Railroad. Then they stepped in and asked the stockholders of the Galena road for a loan of stock for three days. They picked up stock here and there until they got a majority. Then this great "reformer" consolidated the Galena road with the bankrupt concerns, and declared a dividend of three per cent. on the whole road, most of which was stolen from the Galena's road treasury. Then, having made this favorable showing for the consolidated road, they went to New York and unloaded. TILDEN'S profit in that transaction alone was never estimated at less than $2,500,000. It took in every road running out of Chicago to the North. Nothing went to Chicago but had to pay toll over that road, and freight and passenger rates went up amazingly. TILDEN has been in almost every scheme to consolidate the roads of the Northwest and rob the people of their money and their rights, yet the *Post* heartily supports him.

Lake Superior Iron Shipments.

The Marquette *Mining Journal* says: The following table shows the total shipments of iron ore from the district this season, up to and including Wednesday, September 20, together with the shipments for a corresponding period last year:

From	1875.	1876.
Marquette	358,458	309,904
Escanaba	175,819	271,224
L'Anse	50,493	67,225
Total	584,770	708,353

Showing an increase of 125,583 gross tons.

For every ton of woolen cloth made at Lawrence, Lowell, Manchester and other places, three tons of impurities are discharged into the Merrimac river. Thousands of tons of these impurities are mingled with the river waters every year, but the chemical tests have failed to show their presence in the water at the city of Haverhill, eight miles below Lawrence. What becomes of these impurities?

In 1867 Russia supplied forty-four per cent. and the United States fourteen per cent. of England's demand for foreign wheat; now the United States supply forty-four per cent. and Russia only twenty-one per cent.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

To be a candidate for the Presidency is to be found out.

Ex Secretary Bristow has the hay as well as the Hayes fever.

And now they are talking of tunnelling the Mediterranean at Gibraltar for $20,000,000.

Three prominent spiritualistic "mediums" have confessed to fraud within a week.

The fools are not all dead yet. Another man has met his death by going up in a pot-air balloon.

The Seward statue is to be unveiled in New York to-day. The event will be one of unusual public interest.

Last week in dry goods is spoken of as the largest ever known in New York, in the quantity sold, if not in the value.

The Bostonians are deriving great comfort from a new book which argues that punishment after death is not eternal.

It will be a great mistake if the managers of the Centennial Exhibition abandon their Saturday half-fare, as they talk of doing.

The planet Vulcan is to be seen with powerful telescopes, on the 2d of next month, passing over the burning face of the sun.

Mr. Eugene Schuyler has been asked by a lecture manager to deliver a series of conferences in this country on the Bulgarian atrocities.

A goose recently made a voyage over Niagara Falls in safety, and was subsequently secured uninjured by a ferryman below the cataract.

Australia is to have an exhibition of industries next April, and Americans must not forget that she makes a fine display at our Centennial.

There are thirty tons of fireworks on the Centennial grounds awaiting the festivities incident to Pennsylvania Day, which occurs to-morrow.

The biggest enterprise next to the Brooklyn bridge, blasting Hell Gate and tunneling the Hudson river, is laying a pipe from the oil regions to the seaboard.

Madella, the town made famous by the capture of the Northfield bank robbers, is a place of 800 inhabitants, the county seat of Watonwan county, Minnesota.

"I was an hungered, and ye gave me not bread." A woman actually died of starvation in a cottage on the camp meeting grounds at New Haven last week.

The semi-annual fair of the Book Trade Association is being held in New York. The Philadelphia houses are among the most prominent in the catalogue.

The New York Theosophical Society recently sent to the far East for a first class magician, and the joyful intelligence comes that an expert fiend has been secured.

Notwithstanding Huxley, we have not yet outgrown the force of these two lines of Milton:

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st
Live well; how long or short, permit to heaven.

Flood and O'Brien, the California bonanza kings, have gone into the railroad business by the purchase of the Guaymas and Tucson Railway, which is to be extended into Mexico.

The Chinese colony in San Francisco disobeys the sanitary laws, not only by refusing to provide against disease, but by refusing to regard municipal rules when epidemics abound.

It is estimated that the total number of visitors to the Centennial Exhibition will reach 7,000,000, and that the commission will be able to pay stockholders fifty per cent. of their subscriptions.

Experiments of no little interest and importance as tending to solve the vexed problem of rapid city transit have been made in Philadelphia within the past few days with a noiseless street car.

A choir has already been partly formed, and has begun practice, for the Moody and Sankey meetings in Chicago. It is hoped to make it five hundred strong. The meetings will begin October 1.

The Chicago *Times* is shocked at Ingersoll's being a "blasphemous infidel." The *Times* is the paper in which the famous headlines, describing an executed criminal as being "Jerked to Jesus," appeared.

Correct. Secretary Chandler declines to register trademarks to subjects of those governments with whom there is no existing treaty or convention which affords the same privileges to citizens of the United States.

The Hell Gate explosion destroyed the scene of one of Fenimore Cooper's best narratives. The description of the chase of a smuggler through Hell Gate by a British frigate in his "Water Witch" is a fine piece of writing.

A band of Waldenses who settled in South America, found their enterprise a failure and removed to Missouri. They have here established a Waldensian church, which is already in a thriving condition. The Waldenses have the steady push and patient perseverance which generally lead to success.

Dartmouth, Williams and other colleges have withdrawn from the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, and propose to form an association exclusively composed of crews from New England colleges. The colleges of the Middle States will, no doubt, also form an association of their own.

The Silver Commission have not yet made their choice of three experts to consult with them. They have addressed letters of inquiry to European Governments in regard to financial legislation, and the proportionate use of silver. They have to report on the 15th of January next.

PERSONAL.

A blooming damsel, aged eighty-four years, was married lately in New Hampshire, and what is more, she got a boy two years younger than herself. "While there is life there is hope."

There was a general riot among lawyers and officers in a Waco (Texas) court the other day. A dispatch to the Galveston *News* says: "Judge Gerald left the bench after repeated trials to bring them to order, seized a six-shooter, rushed into the struggling crowd and commanded the peace, which was finally restored."

It is just now stated that the personal wealth of the famous Cardinal Antonelli reaches the enormous sum of one hundred millions of dollars, and he therefore outranks Astor and Stewart. His collection of diamonds and other precious stones is said to be the most valuable in Europe. As he is believed to be near his death, the question arises as to what he will do with his vast wealth, and bets are freely offered that no considerable portion of it is destined for the treasury of the Roman Church.

The California papers are telling how a woman offered $100 for the privilege of kissing Edwin Booth, and how he took the money and the kiss and then gave what he had so singularly earned to a starving immigrant.

Another action is just begun in the United States court to eject Nelson Chase from the Jumel property, the plaintiffs being from France. They claim to be the heirs of Stephen Jumel, and they allege that his wife never had any more right in that estate than her dowry, which terminated at her death. They also allege that she obtained possession of it by fraud, of which her husband was the victim; that having got control of the property, she created him cruelly till he died. O'Conor is now wanted to again defend his client, but he is in feeble health and is no longer himself. The case is one of much surprise, and the result will be one of the links of the chain in this remarkable series of strange events, all connected with the most notorious courtesan of her day. Her son has been denied his rights, and would it be an unfair retribution if her daughter, or at least her daughter's heirs, should have the same fate meted out to them?

General Newton, the distinguished officer whose great engineering work at Hell Gate was on Sunday brought to so splendid a termination, was born in Virginia about the year 1823, and graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1842. From the year 1843 until 1846 he was Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point. In 1852 he was made a First Lieutenant; in July, 1856, Captain; in August, 1861, Major; in September, 1861, Brigadier General of volunteers; in March, 1863, Brevet Major General of volunteers, and in December, 1865, Major General of volunteers. General Newton was engaged in the Utah expedition in 1858, and assisted at the construction of Forts Delaware and Mifflin. During the rebellion he commanded a brigade in the campaign on the Peninsula, and fought at Gains' Mill and Glendale, also at South Mountain and Antietam, for which he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel September 17, 1862. He commanded a division at Fredericksburg and at Gettysburg, and for his services was brevetted Colonel July 3, 1863. He commanded the First Corps from July to December, 1863, and the second division of the Fourth Corps during the invasion of Georgia from May to September, 1864. He was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree creek, Jonesborough, and the siege and capture of Atlanta. He was commander of the district of Key West and Tortugas from October, 1864, to June, 1865. For his services at Peach Tree creek and Atlanta he was brevetted Brigadier General, and at the close of the war was brevetted Major General United States Army for gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion.

OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

THE GALAXY.

The Nomination and Election of Abraham Lincoln, by Gideon Welles; War Memoirs, by General George A. Custer; Sketch of O. B. Frothingham, by Edmund C. Stedman; Art Applied to Life, seen at the Centennial, by Charles W. Elliott; The Squire and his Daughter, by A. J. H.; On Reading Shakespeare, by Richard Grant White; The Kindergarten, by Frederick Whitaker; Chevtchenko, the National Poet of Little Russia, by John Austin Stevens; A Terrible Revenge, by E. W. Very; Only to Live, by F. W. Bourdillon; Driftwood, by Phillip Quilibet; Scientific Miscellany; Current Literature; and Nebulæ, by the editor, make up the table of contents, if we add the continuation of Madcap Violet, by William Black, and meritorious poems by Mary L. Ritter and Josephine Pollard.

Democratic Soldiers.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The most absurd article published in any paper for a quarter of a century, was in the *Post* of last Saturday. By an array of figures, an attempt was made to prove that about one million Democrats served in the Union army! In a war wherein Democrats were on one side and Republicans on the other, both warring for a principle, it is foolish to say that Democrats fought Democrats. As soon as a Democrat was mustered into the Union or Republican army, he ceased to be a Democrat. He may have voted for Breckenridge, Douglass or Bell, at the November election of 1860, but he was converted to Republicanism before July of 1861. There were no Republican soldiers in the rebel army, even if they did vote for Mr. Lincoln, for the very act of going into the rebel army converted them into Democrats.

The figures of the *Post* are, beside their absurdity, at fault in this, that a large number of the soldiers were not voters in 1860, but were voters in 1864, and many of them did vote while in the army. Many of the present leaders of the Republican party to day voted the Democratic ticket in 1860, but threw off the party cloak when they went into the war. The press of the Democratic party did all it could to keep its members out of the Union army. They discouraged enlistments and encouraged desertions; and now, after they have been defeated and subdued, wish to lie themselves into the glory of the victory, of which no part belongs to them. "Figures will not lie," is an old adage, but like everything else connected with Democratic pretensions, there is an exception. Nothing can assist the cause of the Democracy except lies, and to accommodate them even figures will lie.

We did not have 2,554,000 men in the Union army at once. Many men served three months, nine months, one year, two years and three years. A large number, though they entered for the above terms, were discharged by wounds made by Democrats and from sickness. Many of the men enlisting for the above terms on being mustered out re-enlisted, and in this way they were counted two and three times. There were, it is true, some who were Democrats while in the service, but most of them deserted. It is safe to say that four fifths of all the bounty jumpers and deserters from the Union army were Democrats. The *Post* must not, at this late day, claim honor for its party for their part in putting down the rebellion. And here let me remark to the *Post* that it should severely chastise its ungrateful Representatives, Hopkins and Cochran, for not trying to get positions for some of the Democratic soldiers of the Union army from this county, after the wholesale removal of Republican soldiers at Washington last winter. The fact that they did not do so is evidence that they did not know of any decent, capable and *deserving* soldiers in the county of either party that they could recommend, and to secure worthy and decent soldiers they had to go into the rebel army. What an insult to the Democratic soldiers of Allegheny county!

1026 PENNSYLVANIA.

A Little Allegory.

Colonel Bob Ingersoll has a rival out West in Colonel Emory Storrs as a stump orator. Here is an extract from a late speech by the latter:

"When the wolf comes to the farmer and demands that all the old bittenesses that have existed between them shall be healed; when the wolf insists upon it that bygones shall be bygones, and that they shall shake hands over the bloody mutton of sheep corpses, I do not believe you can find a farmer sufficiently kindly to take the promises of the wolf of future good behavior and place him in charge of the flock. [Laughter.] The wolf doubtless will make the point: 'Look at the shepherd dog in charge of your sheep. He is getting old; he is ugly; he is vicious; he has pups who have behaved badly; he has treated me with the utmost unkindness; he has persecuted and insulted me pridictively everywhere; and, in his old age, now and then a lamb has escaped.' The farmer will say to him: 'My dear, deluded Democratic wolf, I must tell you plainly that I will change this shepherd dog for another shepherd dog, but so long as God lives I will never change a shepherd dog for a wolf.' [Laughter and applause.] Now, if we have got tired of our old shepherd dog at the head of affairs, whose name has gone into and through many a Democratic wolf; if some of his pups have behaved rather badly and we do not like the way they have been going on, all we have got to say is that that glorious old dog that lies there to-day in the sun, with his teeth a little loose from eating Democratic wolves, has a magnificent record of fidelity about him; he is faithful and true in every fiber of his being; he goes out of business on the 4th of next March, but there is another shepherd dog, whose name is Rutherford, who is going square into his position. [Applause.] At all events, no wolves need apply." [Laughter.]

For once political strategy has been played too fine. Doubtless Governor Tilden was pledged to Dorsheimer, and saw no other way, in the temper of the party, than to smuggle him in under cover of Seymour. This is one of the consequences of a bold attempt to secure upon the Presidency. He has mortgaged himself all over, and his attempt to lift the first has been disastrous. As the *Evening Post* well says, the "Republicans can now look with complacency on any result of this miserable business." The mischief has been done, and it is not in the power of either a new convention or the Executive Committee to repair it.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES K. STEVENSON.....Secret'y

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee. Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milner, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

For 25 Cents
WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE
AND SEND THE
Campaign Weekly
Commercial,
A 36 Column Paper,
From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.
ADDRESS,
THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between JOHN STONE, DANIEL STONE, GEORGE W. STONE and the legal representatives of JAMES S. CRUMP, deceased, under the firm of the Coal Valley Coal Company, was this 3d day of September, 1876, dissolved by mutual consent by Daniel Stone and the legal representatives of James S. Crump retiring from said firm, and William A. Stone being added to said firm.
The business of the Coal Valley Coal Company will be continued as heretofore by Jos. A. Stone, George W. Stone and Wm. Stone, who is owing to said Coal Valley Coal Company will be received at their usual place of business, at 141½ Water street, Pittsburgh.

COPARTNERSHIP.
COPARTNERSHIP.
Having associated with me my brother-in-law, CHAS. WIELAND, of Leeds, England, importation of our specialty, Imperial Wine Vinegar, will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, 62 South Gay street, under the name and style of
BOLMAN & WIELAND.
Baltimore, September 1, 1876.

CARPETS.
Fall Stock!
CARPETS,
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY,
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
NOS. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR
Centennial Campaign
AND
Traveling Public.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
TRAVELING SATCHELS!!
Pocket Books, Hair and Cloth Brushes.
Bunting and Muslin
CAMPAIGN FLAGS and BANNERS.
Wholesale and Retail.
C. Yeager & Co.,
110 MARKET STREET.
MWF

TO INVENTORS!
THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to Inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.
For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,
NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.
Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
And cor. of F and Eighth St., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1852.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get them done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed unnecessary to say a word in its favor. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, and thus gives the great staff of life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, it stands unrivaled. Be sure and get the genuine article of iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and to prevent the numerous imitations offered to the public, I would caution the consumer to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.
Tape Worm Removed Alive,
Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 230 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms call on or send by mail and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular

DRY GOODS.
1876
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
At the old prices, a full and complete line just received of
BLACK & COLORED SILKS
Despite the heavy advance during the past month in these goods, our patrons will find the same good value, and even better than any heretofore offered at 75c to $3 50. Extra bargains in Black Silks at $1. Brown Silks, assorted shades, at $1 12½. Last at and newest Fall shades in Colored Silks. Some extra bargains in Fancy Silks.
We have placed on our counters to-day some
SUPERIOR BARGAINS
in Black Cashmeres, and we invite special attention to three numbers at
75c, 85c and 95c,
of fine shades of Black and superior quality. We are also in receipt of a beautiful line of
COLORED CASHMERES,
in an elegant line of new Fall Cloth Shades at very low prices
A very large line of most desirable popular
DRESS GOODS,
embracing Linsey's Plaids, Damassee and Sateen Brocades, and Boston Striped Brocades, ranging in prices from 8c to $2 per yard, with a full and fresh stock of fine Dress Goods at the most attractive prices.
At 16c, 17c and 18c.
EXTRA BARGAINS
in Blue and Dark Grey Twilled Flannels. Plain and Twilled Flannels in all colors, Grey, Blue, Red, Yellow, Brown and White.
Heavy Barred Eastern and Country Flannels,
Fine Pressed Shirting Flannels,
Heavy Skirting White Flannels,
Embroidered Skirting Flannels at the lowest possible prices.
Every article marked at our
POPULAR PRICES.
James Caldwell & Co.

DRY GOODS
Wednesday, S
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
We have now open and on exhibition a very large assortment of
FALL & WINTER SACQUES
for Ladies and Misses' at very low prices. Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques from $2 upward.
Ladies' Colored Alpaca Suits from $8 50 up.
Ladies' Black Alpaca Suits from $9 50 up, and a fine assortment made of latest Fall materials of all kinds at very lowest prices.
CAPES, CLOAKS, SHAWLS.
A complete new line of Infants' Goods. Capes and Cloaks in new and beautiful designs.
A large variety of new Fall styles in Shawls at low prices.
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes and
READY MADE CLOTHING.
Our buy

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 26, 1876.

A moderate business was done in financial circles to-day with the same characteristics as reported of the last eight or ten days. Discounting business is a little more satisfactory but continues much short of a volume that would give full employment to all the loanable funds in the market. Rates are steady at 7@9 per cent. with lenders generally expecting a more active money market with the opening of October, and therefore not being desirous of letting their funds go out of their hands now at lower rates. No toleration is shown by bankers to second-rate, doubtful or unknown borrowers, under any circumstances, and paper offered at rates exceeding ten per cent. is for that reason likely to attract some distrust. Exchange on New York continues to rule rather easy but is quoted at par in settlements between bankers.

—The position and duties of trustees of savings banks chartered under the system adopted in some cases in this State, and very generally in New York, is made the subject of an interesting article in the New York *Journal of Commerce*. It calls attention to the fact that under the laws of that State trustees of savings banks are not allowed to receive, directly or indirectly, any pay or emolument for their service, unless they are acting as officers, president, vice president, &c. They cannot borrow any of the bank's funds or deposits; nor are they permitted to become indorsers or sureties for money loaned by, or borrowed of, the corporation. The regulations deprive them of any pecuniary benefit growing out of their connection with the savings bank as trustees; and if men accept trusteeships to make money honestly, they unquestionably go into the wrong business for that purpose. The article referred to says:

The intention of the law is to make the office of trustee in a savings bank a philanthropic and not a lucrative one. Its design is to attract the same kind of men into savings bank boards as those who serve as trustees of our great charitable institutions—the substantial business men of high character and generous nature who are willing to do some good to mankind for nothing. Savings banks are primarily intended for the poor, not for the rich or well-to-do. The best men in New York used to be responsible officers in them as a means of benefiting the same classes that were aided through other benevolent associations—and they never dreamed of asking for pay. Formerly, not even the president, vice president and secretary of the savings banks received a dollar of salary. Only the employees of the bank—the cashier, clerks, &c.—got any compensation. Of late years, however, as only just salaries are paid to the principal officers of these banks. But in all the old conservative institutions the trustees, though still without pay, continue to represent some of the best elements in the community.

The same journal also considers the proposition to hold trustees for embezzlements and other losses caused by employees, and says, should that be done, men might properly refuse to serve in such a capacity. As to the laws now existing for the protection of depositors it says:

It is not to be expected that any trustees will like them who have not the true bias of the purpose and function of the savings bank in their minds. It will be no loss, but a gain, to the public when all managers of savings banks who are not satisfied with the laws as it relates to themselves, quit their places and make room for other men. And if none can be found to take the trusteeships on the present terms, then it is best that savings banks under those circumstances should close and settle up and leave their business to other institutions whose trustees have before them a higher ideal of duty.

—The mad and suicidal war that has been waged for the past two or three months by the trunk lines of railway to the interior from the Atlantic seaboard does not abate. The New York and Erie the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Grand Trunk Canada Railroads have reduced their charges on some of the classes down to ten cents per one hundred pounds from the seaboard to Chicago, which is said to be the lowest point ever reached. What action the New York Central will take is not yet known but, the *Journal* says, it is generally expected that they will at once make a similar reduction is it not pretty near time that the owners of these several very costly properties should, by some decisive action, let their agents, the railroad officials, understand that this wicked and wasteful course has been continued about long enough? It is quite time for the avowal of the fact that railways are made for the public convenience, and with the expectation of capitalists who have invested in them that they will afford a fair interest return. It is not desired by any one that freight rates should be short of non-paying for the service performed. A good and wholesome competition is beneficial all round, but a losing rate is simple madness, and disgusts the unemployed transporter and owner alike.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—The United States Supreme Court has just decided that a mortgage must truly describe the note it is given to secure. In point the case is as follows: A mortgage was given to Morrison for N. Whaite's benefit, but in stead of drawing the mortgage to him, and it was said that the mortgage did not secure him on these indorsements.

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 110.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Money closed easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $218,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $172,000. Clearings $3,000,000. Sterling firm at 482¼@485.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 110¾ and closed at 110. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds less active with coal issues generally lower. St. Paul gold sevens advanced to 69¾, North western to 84¾. Northwestern consolidated declined to 94⅝. State securities quiet. Up to noon the general tendency of prices, with a few trifling exceptions, was in a downward direction, but the average decline not very large or remarkable. The heaviest shares were Northwestern common and preferred, each of which declined about 1 per cent from the opening quotations. Harlem sold at 130, as against 135¾ yesterday. Rock Island advanced nearly 1 per cent. The market at second call was dull but firmer with quotations generally ¼ to ⅝ per cent above preceding prices. New York Central advanced 1¼ per cent. The coal stocks were dull and heavy. Delaware and Hudson Canal and Western Union were firm. Pacific Mail declined ¾ per cent. Lake Shore was strong and advanced to 75¾. Lake Shore sixes were unchanged. Erie declined ⅝. New York Central rose to 97¾ and fell off to 97. At the close Harlem advanced to 133. New Jersey Central sold at 67 under the rule, and Delaware and Hudson Canal to 67¾. The last named reacted at the close to 67¼. The Northwestern shares were strong at 34½@34¾ for common and 53@54 for preferred. St. Paul common rose to 29¾ and preferred to 63¾, closing at 29¾ and 61 respectively. Michigan Central rose 1¾ and closed at 46¾. Western Union advanced to 69¾, fell off to 69¾ and closed at 69¾. Other changes late in the day were unimportant. Transactions 145,000 shares, of which 6,500 were Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 3,000 Rock Island, 12,000 St. Paul, 26,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 New York Central, 3,000 Harlem, 5,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 New Jersey Central and 61,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	69¼
Quicksilver	13
Do. preferred	61
Pacific Mail	23¾
Mariposa	3¼
Do. preferred	7¾
Adams Express	107
Wells Fargo Ex	73½
American Ex	59
U. S. Express	61
New York Central	97
Erie	10
Do. preferred	31
Harlem	130
Do. preferred	133
Michigan Central	46¾
Panama	128
Lake Shore	75¾
Illinois Central	96
Cleveland & Pitts	87
Northwestern	34½
Do. preferred	53¾
C. C. C. & I	31
N. J. Central	20¾

GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. coup'n, 5, 1881	113¾
5-20's, 1865, registered	112¾
5-20's, 1865, new	113¾
5-20's, 1867	110¾
5-20's, 1868	110¾

STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee, old	44
Tennessee, new	40
Virginia, new	25
Virginia, old	25
Missouri 6's	103½

LONDON, September 26, 5 P. M.—Abraham Robinson & Son, cotton spinners, of Hunslet, Brighouse, Yorkshire, have failed. Liabilities, $150,000. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £160,000. Consols 95 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, new, 107; 1867, 107; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9½; do preferred 18. Paris, September 26.—Rentes 108 francs 72½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 26.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—Gold 110¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent premium. Sterling exchange 533.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 26, 1876.

The market continues moderately active in most lines of trade, and the general feeling in the leading staples is firm. The demand is largely of the character which takes only what is required for immediate wants, but consumptive requirements have increased to a degree that keeps up a steady movement of all staples except grain and produce; and these lines of trade are somewhat improved with a firmer feeling. Receipts of produce are in moderate volume, although grain is below the average of this season in past years.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,752	Apples, bbls	197
Corn, bus	1,300	Cheese, lbs	160
Wheat, bus	1,000	Butter, pkgs	63
Barley, bus	900	Bacon, tcs	25
Rye, bus	196	Potatoes, bus	305
Oats, bus	1,500	Hay, bales	100

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—A feeling of firmness is noticeable throughout the market, especially in wheat and oats. Wheat is in good milling demand and prime sound grades are very firm. No. 2 red winter sold at $1 19@1 18 for prime red; $1 20@1 22 for amber and $1 24@1 25 for white. Corn moves slowly but steadily with prime grades quite firm but some inferior selling at concessions. We quote shelled corn 56@57c for prime yellow Kansas; 54@56c for Ohio ditto; 50@54c for high mixed; 52@53c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 51@55c for prime yellow, 50@52c for mixed. Oats are again firm with an apparent tendency and an active demand for that is wanted. Fine green and burl are in demand and firm. We quote choice burl 89@90c; choice old 84@87c; choice new 77@80c; choice brush that will work up 75@80c; choice medium 65@70c; fair to good medium 60@65c; inside and covers 60@65c; mixed 55@60c; long green old crooked 56c; red tipped 54@56c; long green old crooked 56c; red tipped 54@56c; crooked 50@54c.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The trade continues rather slow with unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

Leather		
Oak sole, country	30@	31
Oak sole, city	30@	38
Red sole, B. A. heav and mid	27@	29
Red sole, Ormoco	26@	29
Red sole, good dgd	25@	28
Oak, rough	24@	28
Harness, city oak	34@	37
Harness, country	30@	33
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@	28
Collar, oak sides, ₱ doz	31 00@35 00	
Fair skirting	37@	40
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	54 00@66 00	
Belt leather	39@	41
Finished calf	90@1 25	
Finished upper, ₱ foot	18@	20
Finished kips	50@	90
Hides.		
Green salted cows	6½@	7
Green salted steers, light	8@	8½
Green salted steers, heavy	8½@	9¼
Green salted calf	9	@11
Green butcher cows		9½
Green butcher steers, light		6
Green butcher steers, heavy		7
Green butcher calf		10

HEMP—The demand is active at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90c; miners' oil—No. 1, 60c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 30c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 25@24c; extra coal oil (amber color), 50c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 26@22c; carbon, No. 1, 25c; carbon oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 14@15c; residuum (prepared), 4c 00; residuum (unprepared), 3c 50; axle grease, ₱ gross, $12 00; rolling mill grease, ₱ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 70c; cod oil, for tanners, 55@60c; straits oil, for tanners, 45@50c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2½@2¾c ₱ lb; and woolen 5@.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as $1 20 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do; $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 220 lbs, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $1 00 ₱ bbl.

WOOD'S WARE—The market is rather steady and prices are generally maintained. Nominal quota ions are as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 10
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 10
Washboard, patent, ₱ dozen	1 75
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	2 00@2 10
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	7

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 2½ ₱ bundle; medium, 2@2½c; double crown, 2½c; double medium, 2½@3c; tissue manilla, 3½@4c; print paper, 3@3½c; hardware, 3½@4c; tea do, 5@10c; flour sacks (4-bbl), $35 00@40 00 ₱ 1,000; do (2-bbl), $20 00@25 00 ₱ 1,000; bags (1-bbl), $1 80 ₱ 1,000; 3 lbs do, $2 70; 5 lbs do, $3 75; 10 lbs do, $6 00; 16 lbs do, $8 50; 20 lbs do, $10 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 26, 1876.

The run of cattle thus far this week has been heavy, and prices do not vary much from last week, nor is the quality of the stock any better than that of previous weeks, although a large number was disposed of, still there were buyers holding off in the hope of better terms to-morrow. We quote as follows:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$5 25@5 50		
Extra, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	4 50@5 00		
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 25@4 62		
Good, 900 to 1,000 lbs	3 75@4 25		
Stockers, 800 to 900 lbs	3 50@4 00		
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@4 00		

HOGS.

The hog market presents new features worthy of special notice, the principal of which is that prices are considerably shaded. The offerings of all classes are fully up to the demand, the receipts being fully 40c per cwt. with prices ruling as follows:

Philadelphias	$6 00@6 05
Yorkers	5 90@5 95
Roughs	4 00@5 25

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was not unusually heavy though the market was pronounced rather slow, New York buyers holding off for better prices. Good lambs were in demand at $4 50@5 50. Last week's prices would about fill the bill for to-day. We quote as follows:

Prime, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 00@5 25
Prime, 90 to 100 lbs	4 50@5 00
Good, 80 to 90 lbs	4 00@4 50
Good, 60 to 80 lbs	3 50@4 00
Common, per head	1 00@3 50
Lambs	4 50@5 50

MILCH COWS.

The offerings are fully up to the demand, and prices are governed by condition and quality as milkers. We quote as follows:

Extra choice milkers	$50 00@65 00
Good milkers	40 00@45 00
Fair milkers	30 00@35 00
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, September 26.—Cattle—Receipts 4,500 head. Shipments 2,300 head. Market quiet and easy; cows and calves $2 40@4 00; one car prime lot of steers sold at $5 25@5 50. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head. Shipments 3,000 head. There was a good demand; 9@10c higher for good grades; sales at $5 25@5 60; light, $5 45@6 10; Philadelphias $6 15@6 25. Sheep—Receipts 1,800 head. Market fairly active and 15@25c higher for extra; sales at $3 50@4 75.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—Hogs in light shipping demand; Yorkers $5 60@5 85; bacon $5 70@5 85; butchers' $5 80@5 90.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—Hogs steady; common light $5 85; fair to good $5 65@6 10.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, September 26.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 07¾ cash; $1 04¾ October and November; No. 3 do, 97@97½c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed cash 46¼c October, 43¾c November; rejected 42½c. Oats steady; No. 2 cash 34¼c; October 34½c; rejected 32c. Rye quiet at 61@61¼c. Barley quiet at 83c. Pork dull and lower at $16 20 cash; $16 10 October; $14 60 the year. Lard dull; 10.30c cash; 10.22½c October, 9.90c the year. Bulkmeats steady; shoulders 6½c. Whisky $1 06¾.

Latest—Closing. Wheat was ¼c higher. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork dull and lower at $16 05. Lard firmer; 9.90@9½c the year.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Flour—Demand light; receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 20@4 60; common to good $4 65@5 10; good to choice $5 15@5 50; white wheat extra $5 25@7 25; extra Genesee $5 75@7 25. St. Louis $5 10@8 50. Rye flour firm at $4 75@5 30. Cornmeal quiet; Western $2 80@3 00. Wheat dull and in limited demand; amber Indiana, new, $1 31; white Indiana $1 23; No. 2 Milwaukee, new, $1 20; white Michigan $1 25; Chicago, old, $1 11. Rye steady; Western 72@73c. Barley and malt firm. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 64,000 bushels; Western mixed, warm 54c; ungraded 50@54c. Oats 28@33c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; receipts 33,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 22@23c. Hay unchanged. Hops unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, fair, 18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8½@9c. Molasses firm; refined 19@20c. Rice steady; English Islands, 8@9½c. Rice quiet. Turpentine firmer at 34c. Eggs steady; Western 22@23c. Pork dull at $16 80. Lard quiet but firm; long clear and short clear 10½c. Lard dull; prime steam 10.25@10.45c. Butter firm; Western 15@23c. Cheese—Demand fair and prices firmer at 6@12c. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 11½.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—Cloversee, 10½@11c. Flour firm; extra $4 00@4 50; Minnesota family $6 25@7 00. Wheat steady; receipts 19,000 bushels; amber extra $1 18@1 20; white $1 20@1 22. Corn steady; yellow 60@63c; mixed 58@60c. Oats firm; white, new, 35@38c. Whisky $1 13. Butter firm; New York and Pennsylvania county extras 23@24c; do firsts 20@21c. Cheese 10½@11½c. Eggs steady at 22@23c.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—Cotton dull at 10½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1 00@1 13. Corn dull at 49@50c. Oats firm at 32@42c. Rye quiet at 70c. Barley dull at $1 00@1 06. Pork steady and in fair demand at $16 25@16 50. Lard steady at 10@10½c; kettle 11@11½c. Bulkmeats steady at 7@7¾@8@8½c. Bacon dull at 7@8@9@10@10½c. Whisky firm at $1 09. Butter dull and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, September 26.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat opened unsettled, closing strong; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 16; No. 2 $1 08¾; No. 3 [illegible] 00. Corn steady; No. 2 45½c. Oats dull; No. 2 33¾c. Rye steady; No. 1 68¼c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, September, 87c; No. 3 56¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 26.—Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat for three days 39,000 centals, including 15,000 quarters and 24,000 California white wheat average 9s 8½@9s 11d; do club 9s 8½@9s 9½d. Sales of Western spring 9s 4d @9s 6d. Corn 23s 6d@24s. Oats 23s@23s 3d. Tarpentine 28s.

TOLEDO, September 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash $1 14½; No. 1 white Michigan $1 17; amber, spot and October, $1 18; No. 2 amber $1 14. Corn steady; high mixed 51c; no grade 49c. Oats dull; white 36c; Michigan 32c.

LOUISVILLE, September 26.—Cotton firm at 10¾c. Flour firm at $3 75@4 00; others unchanged. Pork quiet at $17 00. Bulkmeats 7¼ @8¾@9c. Bacon 7¾@8½@10½c. Lard dull at 12¼@13c. Whisky dull at $1 08¾.

BOSTON, September 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 60@63c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white and mixed 30@31c; rejected 4@26c.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—Cotton, flour and grain unchanged. Pork—Jobbing demand at $17 00. Lard quiet at 10½c. Bacon steady at 7½@8¾@8¾@10½c.

OSWEGO, September 26.—Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 58@59c.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—Wool steady and market firm; supply light and prices tending higher. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 42@45c; extra 40@42c; medium 36@38c; coarse 36@38c. New York, Michigan Indiana and Western, fine, 32@35c; medium 39@40c; coarse 35@38c. Combing, washed, 40@42c. Do unwashed 35c; Canada combing 40c; fine unwashed 25@28c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 26@30c; unwashed 40@42c; extra and merino, pulled, 32@35c. No. 1 and superfine, pulled, 36@38c. Texas, fine and medium, 26@27c; do coarse 16@20c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Business was moderate with commission houses and jobbers, and the jobbing trade was fairly active. Prints continued active and strong with an upward tendency. Merrimac fancy and staple prints and Oriental shirtings advanced ½c. Mourning prints now 7½c. Ginghams jobbing freely at low figures. Deess goods active. Woolens goods in steady demand.

do do

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Cotton steady at 11⅛@11 5-16c. Futures easy; September 10¾c; october 10 3-32@10⅝c; November 11 5-16c; December 11 7-32; January 11 11-32@11⅜c; February 11 13-32@11 15-16c.

LIVERPOOL, September 26.—Cotton active but lower at 5 15-16@6¼. Sales of 14,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 8,000 American.

Receipts of Ores and Pig Metal.

The following were the receipts of ores and pig metal by the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, for the week ending September 23, 1876:

	Iron ore, tons.	Pig iron, tons.	Lead, tons.	Zinc ore, tons.
St Louis		20	230	40
Carondelet	850			320
Total	850	20	230	360
Pr's week	1,250	90	160	400

—*St. Louis Republican.*

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Scythia	September 27....Liverpool.
Suevia	September 28....Hamburg.
State of Georgia	September 28....Glasgow.
City of Richmond	September 30....Liverpool.
Othello	September 30....Bremen.
Arragon	September 30....Bristol.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania	September 28....Liverpool

FROM BOSTON.

Marathon	September 30....Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 26, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE —OR— Ft.	In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	21	4	—0	4	N.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29	3	—1	10	N. W.	Fair.
Davenport	4	5	—0	1	N.	Clear.
Dubuque	5	5	—0	1	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk	7	9	..	..	N.	Clear.
Leavenworth	10	0	..	..	N.	Clear.
Louisville	11	1	—0	2	N.	Clear.
Memphis	17	2	—1	0	N.	Clear.
Nashville	2	4	—0	8	N. W.	Clear.
Omaha	6	3	—0	1	N.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	6	10	—1	1	N. W.	Fair.
Davenport	8	5	—0	3	N.	Clear.
St. Louis	16	7	—0	7	N.	Clear.
Vicksburg	25	2	—0	8	N.	Clear.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., September 26, 1876. River 2 feet and stationary. Weather clear; thermometer 50.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 26, 1876. River 9 feet 7 inches and stationary. Departed—Courier, Parkersburg; Emma Graham, Pittsburgh; Salt Valley, Ironton; Fanchon, Cincinnati.

GREENSBORO, PA., September 26, 1876. River 6 feet 6 inches and raising slowly. Weather rainy.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., September 26, 1876. River 7 feet 10 inches and rising slowly. Weather fair; thermometer 54 at 7 P. M.

IRONTON, OHIO, September 26, 1876. River falling. Packets on time. Down—Hard Cash, last night; Joseph A. Stone, to-day.

[By Associated Press.]

EVANSVILLE, September 26.—Weather clear and cool; mercury 50 to 70. River 22 7-10 feet and stationary. Down—Vint Shinkle, U. P. Schenck, Thomas Sherlock and Tarascon. Up—Mary Miller, Red Cloud, Maggie Smith, Loy, J. W. Gail and Dick Johnson. Business fair.

LOUISVILLE, September 26.—Weather cool and clear. River falling; 11 feet 1 inch in canal. Up—Cons Millar, Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—Arrived—City of Helena, Vicksburg; Rob Roy and War Eagle, Keokuk. Departed—War Eagle and Rob Roy, Keokuk; City of Helena, Vicksburg. River fallen 7 inches. Weather cloudy and cooler.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

John Snowdon.....P. Donaldson...Lock No. 4.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.
Emma Graham.....Williamson.....Cincinnati.

Departed

John Snowdon.....P. Donaldson...Lock No. 4.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.
Cattie Brooks.....Darlington.....Zanesville.
Exchange.....Kirker.....Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet ten inches and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva.....4 P. M.
Cincinnati...Emma Graham...Williamson, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet ten inches and falling. The weather was changeable with a heavy shower during the forenoon, pleasant but the windy during the afternoon.

NEW COTTON is arriving freely at Fulton, on Red river.

THE steamer Wildwood is to be lengthened thirty feet.

BUSINESS at Cincinnati is reported active. Keep it going.

THE steamer James Howard left Cairo for New Orleans with 3,100 tons.

AT St. Louis rates to New Orleans are 40c for flour, and 25c per 100 for pound freight.

THE Rover, of Gray's Iron Line, is receiving for St. Louis and will have dispatch.

FREIGHTS from Memphis to White river 30c per cwt.; to Arkansas 30@40c per cwt.

THE favorite packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, left for Zanesville with a fair trip.

CHILLS and fever is now prevalent along the lower rivers, though it has not troubled Cairo yet.

CAPTAIN F. M. VINTON has gone into the cotton factor and commission business at Memphis.

THE regular packet Exchange, Captain J. M. Kirker, left for Portsmouth with a moderate trip.

THE punctual steamer Salt Valley, Captain DeWolf, leaves Ironton this evening for Pittsburgh.

R. S. HUKILL, the well-known steamboat butcher of St. Louis, has gone to the Black Hills.

THE steamer John L. Rhoads is among the first boats due. She will have dispatch for St. Louis.

THE Arlington, Captain D. Moore, left New Orleans with 400 tons of freight and a fair list of passengers.

CAPTAIN DICK LANE has sold his farm in Madrid county, Missouri, and has gone to St. Louis to live.

CAPTAIN B. H. Cooke will enter the Louisville and Leavenworth coast trade to run out the St. Francis Belle.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The Emma Graham left for Pittsburgh full of passengers and 250 tons of freight.

THE towboat Robert Peebles left Cincinnati with the barge Royal Mail, which has on 300 tons of pig iron for Pittsburgh.

THE steamer Stella Black broke her jarboard wheel, last Wednesday, near Donaldsonville, and parted the lines for repairs.

WM. BARNS, pilot of the Mary Ida, was married on the 9th of September to Miss Boatgeois at Bayou Sara. Capt. Ed. Ida, of the Ida, is dead.

COMMODORE PARROT will have five boats in the Yazoo river this season—the Yazoo, Valley, Yazoo, Sunflower, Home and Talahatchie.

CAPTAIN HICKS and his steamer Cumberland expect to keep close company with the Thompson Dean during the ensuing low water season.

THE steamer Enterprise, which was struck by a collision near Dubuque, has been raised, and has been taken to the ways at Eagle Point for repairs.

THE steamer Andes, Captain Muhleman, will be completed to take her place in the Wheeling and Cincinnati trade on Tuesday next.

THE new and handsome steamer John Snowden, Captain P. Donaldson, takes her depar. ture at 3 P. M. for the headwaters of the Monongahela.

THE regular Friday packet Granite State, Captain Kirker, arrived from Cincinnati last night and will depart for Cincinnati and intermediate ports.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the Government is examining the La Crosse bridge, with a view of condemning it, as it is and has been a great obstruction to navigation.

CHARTERS are now preparing to build a steamer 180 feet long, for the Cincinnati and Manchester trade. We understand that they are about to purchase the Little No. 2.

THE Middleport *Herald* says: The hull of the little propeller Smith, building here, has been launched by the high water, and is being rapidly completed for the Ohio river trade.

HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH?—The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: Rev. Henry King took charge of the office of the John F. Tobin. He is an accomplished clerk and thorough gentleman.

A DISPATCH from Charleston, West Virginia, dated 26th, says: Hannah Lewis, Captain Fulton's old boat, arrived here coal laden. Captain Fulton, of Clermont, Price, 50c. Each, $3 00 per Dozen; $10 per Hundred. Manufactured by THE SHALER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 4 Murray St., New York. Also, Portable Gas Machines, for making gas from Naphtha. The best, cheapest and safest light in the world. From a single burner to 1,000. RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED.

ALPHABETICAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CONTAINING CARDS OF

First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.

S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts.
Ferd. A. Abel.....173 Wylie ave.

Architects.

Boyd & Gamble.....89 Wood st.
Drum & Steen.....cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.

Agricultural Implements.

Scoble, Reed & Smith.....162 Liberty st.

Artificial Limbs.

Artificial Limb Mfg. Co.....279 Penn, near 9th st.

Advertising Agents.

J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st

Attorneys-at-Law.

J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave.

Bridge Works.

Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.

Boots and Shoes.

J. H. Borland & Co., 53 & 55 Wood, & 96 5th av.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave.

Belting.

Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.

Banks.

Allegheny National.....23 Fifth ave.
Central.....47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.

Commission Merchants.

Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 365 Liberty st.
Robt. F. Weddell.....347 Liberty st.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Louis Gumbsnapp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st., and 92 Penn ave.

Champagne, Wines and Liquors.

R. H. Lobbers.....236 Fifth ave.

Dentists.

Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st.

Furniture.

Close, Schoeneck & Co...Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st

Foundries.

Totten & Co....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.

Fences, Wrought Iron.

Lauderback & Preston.....33 and 34 Water st.

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.

Walter E. Hague.....136 and 138 Wood st.
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
Miller & Heidmeyer.....944 Penn ave.

Hotels.

Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Seventh Ward.....cor. Union Depot.
Saint James.....363 365 and 367 Liberty st.
House and Sign Painters.
John W. Gray.....84 Diamond st.
Wesley Coulter.....236 Penn ave.
John C. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave

Iron Fences.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....91 & 93 Water street
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....57 Wood st.
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth ave.
People's.....100 Fourth ave.

Lubricating Oils.

Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....226 Penn ave.
Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....80 Smithfield st.

Merchant Tailors.

Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Son.....98 Wylie ave.
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....205 Penn ave.
Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Sonn & Co.....19 Sixth st.
Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Bassford.....103 Sixth st. (late St. Clair).

Notions and Trimmings.

Rosenbaum & Co., 78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets and Stamping Goods a specialty. Buys and sell close for cash only.
Newspapers.
The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave

Printers, Stationers, &c.

S. Reed Johnston & Co....Wood st., cor. Liberty.
Matthews, Baum & Co., 57 and 59 Ninth st., (Rankshaw's Building.)
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Taylor, Bell & Marks.....81 Fourth ave.
W. P. Bennett...n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh av.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st.
Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....2 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agencies.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Lozier.....cor. Penn and 26th sts.
Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co., L. S. Layton, Agt., 335 Liberty
Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan (Notary Public).....108 Smithfield st
C. Berringer.....116 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Pennock.....114 Fourth ave.
John A. Caruthers.....109 Fourth ave., 2d floor.
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot.
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot.
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot.
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston R. R.....Union Depot.
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot.
Pitts. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts
**Steam Lithographic

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 26, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.870	55	93	N.W.	Fresh.	Cl'ring
2 P. M.	29.850	69	39	N.W.	Fre-h.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.900	49	71	N.W.	Fresh.	Thr'ng

Mean barometer....29.905 Highest thermom... 69
Mean thermom.... 53.2 Lowest thermom... 49
Rainfall..... 0.32

Iron City College.
Penn avenue and Sixth street. Evening sessions commence Monday, October 2.

Suit for Damages.
John Barton, Esq., instituted proceedings yesterday in the Common Pleas No. 1, on behalf of Mrs. Margaret E. Gardner and Martha L. Gardner, a minor daughter, to recover damages against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. Mrs. Gardner is the widow of James E. Gardner, a freight brakeman on the Pan Handle route, who was killed at the north end of the Pittsburgh tunnel on the 13th instant. The plaintiff is only seventeen years old, and is left in destitute circumstances by the unfortunate occurrence which deprived her of her husband.

Wedding on Center Avenue.
Quite a large company of friends and neighbors gathered at the residence of Mr. William E. Frazer, jr., No. 116 Center avenue, last evening, to witness the marriage of his daughter, Miss Myra, to Robert Petty, Esq., a rising young attorney at the Pittsburgh bar. Rev. Dr. S. J. Wilson joined the pair for life, after delivering a short and pertinent address. The solemn ceremony over, an abundance of refreshments were served, and the young company (as well as some of their elders) engaged in dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Petty left for the East at two o'clock this morning, on their wedding tour, bearing with them the good will and best wishes of friends and acquaintances almost innumerable.

Baptist Social Union.
The Baptist Social Union of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and vicinity met with the Penn avenue Baptist church, last evening. After devotional exercises, conducted by Pastor J. E. Lewis, of Sharpsburgh, an address of welcome was delivered by Pastor Wrightnour, of Penn avenue church. Rev. Woodburn, of Allegheny City, and W. H. Price, Esq., of the South Side, who attended the national meeting of Baptist Social Unions, in Philadelphia, reported in short addresses. The subject for the evening, "The Fall Campaign in our Churches," was opened by Rev. Wright nour. The discussion was continued by Rev. Lewis, J. B. Muiford, of Sewickley, and Woodburn. The next meeting will be held with the Sandusky street church, Allegheny City, in November.

The Deaf Mute School.
The Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for which the Legislature made an appropriation last winter, of $16,000, is to be opened about October 25th. Unexpected delays prevented an earlier opening.

Having been authorized by the Trustees to do so, the President, Rev. John G. Brown, has secured the lease of Mr. Shaw's hotel with thirty-seven acres of land attached, at Turtle creek. This building, a large brick one, is in a very pleasant and healthy location, and it is the best that could be secured for the purposes of the school. It will be occupied for a number of years until a permanent building for the institution is erected.

The new institution is designed to meet the wants of the mute children residing in the western part of the State, of whom the number is quite large. It receives the cordial co-operation of the Philadelphia Institution, which already has as many as it can well provide for in its own part of the State. The Pittsburgh day school, so long carried on by the Central Board of Education, has been discontinued and the pupils will be transferred to the new institution.

Pupils will be received on the same terms as at the Philadelphia Institution.

Applications should be made immediately to James H. Logan, Acting Principal, 170 Arch street, Allegheny; or to the President, Rev. John G. Brown, Forbes street, Pittsburgh.

Monongahela Presbytery.
The Monongahela U. P. Presbytery held a regular quarterly meeting yesterday at the Seventh U. P. Church, on Forty-fourth street. After devotional exercises, and the transaction of some unimportant routine business, the Gormley case was taken up. The facts in this case may be stated briefly, as follows:

The session of the Third U. P. Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gormly are members, while sitting in session on the 18th day of September, 1874, were presented with a paper by Mrs. Gormly, wherein she urged the session to try the case of Mr. Thomas Gamble, a wholesale and retail liquor dealer, alleging that he could not carry on such a business and be a consistent Christian. The session answered that they would suspend him from the communion of the church, but on looking back discovered that he also had sunk beneath the waves. Two days and a half after leaving home, in high spirits and with the cheering congratulations of friends, these two young men were swallowed up by the voracious sea. The sad intelligence reached their friends the same evening by telegram. Every effort was made to recover the bodies, but all in vain.

Young Norris was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and had recently come to his majority. He was pursuing a course of preparation for college, while also teaching school during the winter. He was an ardent student and gave fine promise of success and usefulness in life. In April last he became a member of the Springdale Presbyterian Church, and thus made an open profession of religion, although he had been piously inclined from his youth, and had probably long been a subject of divine grace.

His widowed and childless aunt, Mrs. George Pillow, and his loving sister, Miss Mary Norris, with whom he resided, are by this loss smitten with a sorrow which is unspeakable, and under which the grace of God alone can sustain them.

A. W.

THE LATE DR HOWARD.

Impressive Funeral Services—Resolutions, Letters, &c., &c.

The services connected with the burial of the Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., took place yesterday morning, in the Second Presbyterian Church, where he had preached so faithfully for over twenty-five years. The remains lay in the lecture room from nine o'clock until ten, and the large numbers who thronged in to take a last look at the familiar face attested the high esteem in which he was held.

At ten o'clock the casket was taken up into the main audience room of the church and placed in front of the pulpit. It was covered with black velvet. At the head was placed a crown and at the foot a crown, both formed of flowers, mostly composed of pink roses. The pulpit, the organ and the chairs were heavily draped in mourning, and baskets of white flowers were placed about the coffin and on either side of the desk. On a card back of the pulpit were inscribed these words:

"Our pastor's last text:

"Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return unto the God who gave it."

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth.—Eccl. xii-7 and 1.

"These are the words which I spake unto you while I was yet with you."

The congregation present was very large, every available part of the room being occupied, and all of those present were deeply affected by the solemn services. The choir sang the Irish hymn, beginning: "How blest the righteous when he die!" after which Rev. Dr. E. B. Snyder, of the North avenue, Allegheny, M. E. church, read the 23d Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want," etc. Dr. Snyder offered prayer, and Rev. S. F. Scovel read the first and last verses of "Rock of Ages," which were sung by the choir and congregation.

A short but most eloquent discourse was then delivered by Professor S. J. Wilson, of the Western Theological Seminary, who chose as his text, Genesis v. 24, "And Enoch walked with God, and he was not; for God took him." The speaker compared the life and death of Dr. Howard to the life and death of Enoch, and drew the parallel of the two characters in language beautiful and appropriate. As Enoch in the very midst of his usefulness had been translated, so Dr. Howard was taken by the great Head of the Church to himself. Almost from his very study, almost with the pen in his hand, almost before the ink on his manuscript was dry, he had been taken from the ministry which he so much loved. No death could be more beautiful. Not an hour had intervened between his work here on earth and his departure to his high ministrations in Heaven.

At the conclusion of Prof. Wilson's sermon, Rev. Dr. E. E. Swift, of the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, read a biographical sketch of the deceased. In introducing Dr. Swift, Rev. Dr. Scovel said that Dr. Howard had performed a similar service over the remains of Dr. Swift's father.

The venerable Dr. D. X. Junkin, of New Castle, a life-long friend of the deceased, delivered a brief and appropriate address, after which the closing prayer was made by the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D. The hymn: "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," was then sung by the choir, and the exercises closed.

A procession was then formed, headed by the pastors of the city, and the members of the Presbytery of Ohio. Then followed the remains of the deceased, borne by Elders B. McLain, John F. Loy, J. M. Clintock, J. S. Maple, D. Cooper, S. McMasters, Wm. Bakewell and John Davis; Deacons Alex. McLean and Wm. McCreery, and Trustee S. Riddell. Mrs. and R. C. Loomis. The members of the family, the congregation and other, followed, making one of the largest funeral processions ever witnessed in the city.

In Memoriam.
The following resolutions, adopted by the several churches and other bodies named therein, were presented to the family of the deceased:

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

In a meeting of the session of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., held this day the following minute was entered upon its record, and copies of the same ordered to be sent to the family of Rev. Dr. Howard, and to the session of the Second church:

Resolved, That the endearing relations of a past parallel history existing through a pastorate of twenty-five years, between the First and Second churches, have been cemented during this last twenty-seven years by the kindness and fraternal spirit of the late lamented pastor of the Second church, the Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D.

Resolved, That we regard the death of Dr. Howard as a loss to us personally and to our congregation, who have so frequently enjoyed his ministrations, as well as to our denomination and the cause of Christ in our city.

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish his memory as that of an able and faithful minister of the "New Testament," endeared to all by his genial courtesy, and entitled to the respect of all by that purity and uprightness of character which, now that he has passed away, become part of the common heritage of the Christian Church in our land.

Resolved, That we extend our sincerest sympathy to the bereaved family and Church, praying for the comforting presence of the Spirit, God with every bereavement.

In behalf of Pastor and Session,
DAVID ROBINSON, Clerk.

First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 22nd, 1876.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN.

At a meeting of the Session, Board of Trustees, and Deacons of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, held September 25th, 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, as a fitting tribute to the memory of our departed brother, the Rev. William D. Howard, D.D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city:

WHEREAS, In the Providence of God, there has been suddenly removed from our midst, by death, a standard bearer of the cross, whose fidelity to trust and consecration to the service of Christ, were constant and unwavering even to the moment of his decease; whose Christian life was indeed a living epistle known and read of all men; therefore

Resolved, That this church and congregation do hereby bear testimony to the Christian worth, devoted piety and unceasing usefulness of the late Rev. William D. Howard, D.D. We recall with saddened emotions of pleasure, the communing, of Christian fellowship, in days past, when the congregation of the Second church worshiped in our sanctuary, and we were privileged to enjoy the instructive and reviving discourses of their justly beloved pastor, and because of our deep appreciation, in this season of mutual grief, we mingle our tears and prayers with the bereaved family and congregation.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Howard this entire community has lost a tried and valued citizen; a bright light has been extinguished; a warm hearted and earnest Christian worker has ceased from his labors; a friend, whose genial spirit won the affection and confidence of all, is no more. But the absent one has left for our benefit, the testimony of a life well spent and of a work well done, "and by it, he being dead yet speaketh."

Resolved, That, as an expression of our heartfelt sympathy, we tender to the stricken family of our departed brother, in this season of sudden and sore bereavement, our most sincere condolence, assuring them that, whilst we cannot alleviate the pang, or fill the void, we will fail not to commend them in prayer to the compassions of that precious Saviour, who wept at the grave of a beloved friend and whose promises are full of cheer to the wounded and desolate. As with them, so with us, the name and work of the beloved Howard, who now sleeps in Jesus, will always be held in sacred remembrance.

Resolved, That we tender our sister church in this night season of disappointment and sorrow, assurances of sympathy, and that our fervent prayer is, that the Good Shepherd will guard and keep his Good Shepherd will guard and keep his flock, that the Holy Comforter will impart to them those precious consolations which alone can sustain them in this hour of trial, and thus the peace of God which passeth all understanding may abide with them.

Resolved, That the Session, Board of Trustees and Deacons of this Church will attend in a body the funeral of Dr. Howard on Tuesday morning 26th inst. at 10 o'clock.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the Minute Book of the session, and that copies of the same be forwarded by the Clerk of the Session, to the family of our deceased brother, and also to the session of the Second church.

FOURTH AVENUE BAPTIST.

PITTSBURGH, September 22, 1876.

To the Brethren of the Second Presbyterian Church:

At a meeting of the Deacons of the Fourth avenue Baptist Church, held this afternoon, it was resolved that we tender our heart felt sympathy in the loss of your beloved and much honored pastor, the Rev. Dr. Howard. We feel that your loss is his eternal gain.

The Rev. Dr. Pearson, D. D., pastor, and Deacons William Hutchison and William Scobie were appointed to attend the funeral.

Done in behalf of the church.
WILLIAM SCOBIE, Clerk.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

Resolutions of respect adopted by the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the M. E. Church at its session, September 25, 1876.

WHEREAS, We have just learned with deep sorrow of the sudden death of Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., the worthy pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of this city; and, Whereas, We regard Dr. Howard as among the purest, most useful and distinguished of our fellow laborers in the work of Christ: therefore,

Resolved 1st, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family, congregation, and the church at large in which he was for twenty-seven years an honored minister.

Resolved 2d, That in respect to his memory we appoint Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D.D., Rev. W. Cox, D.D. and Rev. C. W. Smith to attend his funeral.

Resolved 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

A. D. PEIRCE,
E. B. SNYDER,
I. C. PERSHING.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

At a special meeting of the Faculty of the Western University of Pennsylvania, held this morning, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., for eleven years the President of the Board of Trustees of this institution, has been suddenly removed from us by death; and,

WHEREAS, We hold in memory his faithful services during so long a term of office, his warm interest in the welfare of the University, and the pleasant relations which always existed between us:

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathies to the bereaved family, and that we, as a Faculty, be present at the funeral services.

C. R. COFFIN, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1876.

LETTER FROM BISHOP KERFOOT.

BISHOP'S HOUSE, No. 11 CLIFF ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., Saturday, Sept. 23, '76.

MY DEAR DR. JACOBUS—I am this morning very much startled and grieved by the announcement of the sudden decease yesterday of the Rev. Dr. Howard. I have known him so well and have so fully participated in the high esteem and warm regard felt by his friends for him, that I cannot withhold my expressing through some channel my sorrow for our common loss and of my deep sympathy with his bereaved family and flock. I would much desire to take part in the public testimonies and acts of reverence for such a man; but engagements that cannot be postponed take me off early on Monday into our northern counties. I have duty set for Monday evening in Titusville, then for Wednesday of the week yet farther on. May I thus beg that you will assure Dr. Howard's family and flock that I regret greatly my necessary absence from the assembly that shall pay the last tribute of affectionate reverence to such a godly man's memory, and of his one witness to his faithful ministry among his people.

As I cannot recall any one among Dr. Howard's immediate friends whom I know personally so well as yourself, I ask you to receive and convey this message safely in most sincere condolence.

I am, reverend and dear sir, very respectfully and truly your friend,

J. B. KERFOOT.

THAT EXCURSION.

The School Children and the Centennial

Yesterday Mr. Smythe returned from Philadelphia again, and immediately repaired to the Central Board of Education Rooms, on Fourth avenue, where he met Professor Luckey, and the two had an interview in relation to the proposed school children's excursion. The result was a visit to Chairman Craig, of the Centennial Committee, who authorized the calling of a meeting of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Committees for three o'clock this afternoon, at the Central Board rooms, No. 81 Fourth avenue, when Mr. Smythe will be present to give his views as to rates, &c. Many are anxiously awaiting to know of this effort toward obtaining the last cheap Centennial excursion.

The Philadelphia Sunday *Transcript*, in an article in reference to the proposed excursion, says: Five thousand school children are to be brought here from Pittsburgh to visit the Centennial. The child ren will be selected from Allegheny county and will be brought here by the Pennsylvania railroad at a low rate. Mr. Smythe being the manager. Now, let other sections of the State imitate the example and provide for their children Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will be represented at the Centennial. It would be the most glorious feature in Pennsylvania's history if all her school children could be gathered within the pavilion to study the contributions of the world.

What say the committee?

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Thomas D. Adams, of Franklin, Venango county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

George J. Thomas, bankrupt. At the request of the Register a rule was granted on assignee to show cause why he should not comply with general order No. 28, returnable on the 11th prox.

Edward T. Hall, bankrupt, Crawford county. Rule to show cause why specifications of objection to bankrupt's discharge should not be entered. Argument on said rule by Wordsworth Thomas against the same, and further argument continued without a day.

First National Bank of Union City, Erie county, Pa., vs. Miles, Barrett & Co. Motion for injunction against Jesse Lindsay *et al.* continued until further order.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Peter Shirg, minor. Decree for payment of balance made.

Estate of Wm. Beuculing, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

The call list was resumed.

The court will not meet again until Friday.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The cross suits between the Welshes, Timothy O'Connell and James Egan, were concluded and the jury is out.

E. Barker was convicted of assault and battery.

Benjamin and Wolff Reppoport, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, and Wolff Reppeport and Benjaman Zimmerman, charged with obtaining board by false pretenses, are on trial.

Froebel's System of Teaching.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In some of my articles about Froebel's new system of education for the little ones, I have complained, and it seems to me not without reason, that so few of our educated people, and especially so few of our American women, have been willing to put themselves in print, by way of enlightening the community on this subject. This can not be always, or even much longer The article last year in *Scribner's Monthly*, with its copious illustrations, and the still abler article in the *Galaxy* for October of this year, will tend to awaken thought. Here and there a woman is found willing to tell what she knows or give her impression at least. Such is

Besides Miss E. P. Peabody, of Massachusetts, and Miss Susan E. Blow, of St. Louis, there are two notable instances of this kind in Philadelphia—women in the highest social position and the most shrinking modesty, but who are constrained by the noblest to use their influence in this direction. Under their most judicious management the

CENTENNIAL KINDERGARTEN

building was erected and Miss Burritt secured, as many thousands have seen, near the Women's Pavilion. With this I hand you a contribution from a young woman who speaks from personal observation. How long shall it be before the masses get this great boon? By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Miss C. L. Wilson's Kindergarten will reopen to-day. But when shall such an announcement be made for the poor of the public schools "without money and without price?" When shall our State and county school authorities go to work in earnest to prepare for this glorious advent, by beginning to train the teachers for this work? Here is the article referred to. This describes the pseudo Kindergarten, but the very idea that Froebel himself inculcated.

J. S. T.

PITTSBURGH, September 27, 1876.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

Every thoughtful person has noticed that a healthy child, even at an early age, shows a great desire for information and an equally great impulse toward activity, he is continually asking questions and is always busy.

In the Kindergarten these two universal characteristics of the child are duly considered and provided for. His spirit of inquiry is pleased by the numerous opportunities for comparing objects and their attributes; by simple and comprehensible explanations and descriptions of facts in Natural History; by means of stories and illustrative plays. At the same time, his impulsive activity is given new scope and is guided into the channels of law, order and obedience. He finds, if he is quiet and attentive, if he follows the directions of his teacher, the result will be a pleasure to himself.

The material used for his pleasure and instruction are simple, but can be combined and arranged into an almost infinite variety of objects. Blocks of different sizes and shapes bring him a practical knowledge of numbers, of addition, subtraction, fractions, &c. Lessons in "number" are also received from the use of little sticks, which besides may show the outlines of objects, as boats, houses, trees and whole landscapes. This is a valuable preparation for drawing, as is the representation of animals, flowers, &c., with colored wool on paper. Children thus early learn color and shade by the use of colored wool, paper and balls.

Drawing receives great attention and so trains the hand and eye, that writing is easy and natural.

The training of the eye, hand and memory, by means of paper-folding weaving, cutting and pinching of card boards, by the use of sticks in designing and plaiting, of clay for molding, etc. etc., can hardly be appreciated by those who have not examined the matter and noticed how admirably this material is adapted to the needs and capabilities of child-nature, and how the grand principle

"LEARNING BY DOING"

is followed throughout.

These things bring to the child the elements of all science, but in the simplest and most child-like way.

The Kindergarten is directly opposed to anything like a forcing process. A precocious *unnatural* development is undesirable. Instead of this a quiet, healthy growth is obtained.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

is as important as mental culture. Hence free gymnastics are a daily exercise, with the most encouraging results. Sturdy children enjoy the motions accompanied by music and delicate ones are strengthened and greatly improved in health.

If we consider for a moment what a vast number of people perish every year from the ravages of consumption alone, thoughtful parents, whether of consumptive habit or not, will appreciate a system which, whose prominent charms is, that it teaches children to breathe properly, and thus the risk of diseases of this class is vastly diminished.

A. E. F.

THE Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania meets in the Capitol Building at Harrisburg to-day Drs. J. F. Cooper, W. R. Childs, J. H. McClelland, L. H. Willard and C. P. Selp will attend as delegates from this city.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Republican Mass Meeting and Torchlight Procession In the Sixth Ward—Speeches by John S. Robb, John S. Lambie and J. Vannote, Esq's.

A Republican mass meeting and torchlight procession, occupied the attention of the citizens of the Sixth ward, this city, last evening, and both demonstrations were entirely successful and indicative of the result of the November election, the triumph of the Union ticket.

THE MASS MEETING

was held at the corner of Forbes and Stevenson streets, and notwithstanding the cold weather, a large audience gave their earnest attention until a late hour to a discussion of the issue of the campaign by John S. Robb, John S. Lambie and S. Vannote, Esq., who frequently applauded them.

The meeting was called to order by H. J Thomas, Esq., on whose motion the following officers were chosen:

Chairman—Samuel Morrow, Esq: Vice Chairmen—Thomas Neely, Levi Dillon, Daniel Kinzer, George Dewrose, David D. Jones, W. A. Hope, Henry E. White, Sr., Joseph Caskey, H. J. Thomas, H. Lankamp.

Secretaries—John Q. Everson, John Neely and the reporters of the press.

Mr. Morrow on taking the chair returned thanks, He introduced John S. Robb, Esq., who made an interesting address.

REMARKS OF MR. ROBB.

He said he was opposed to Tilden for President because he is a Democrat, because he is not a Republican, because during the war he sympathized with the rebels and in 1861 at the Chicago Convention he asserted that the war was a failure. Again Mr. Tilden failed to make a proper showing of his income It was sufficient for the speaker that he could not understand how it was that while Tilden was making his three or four million of dollars he never returned an income, at the highest in any one year more than $15,000. The speaker was for Hayes for President, because when the war broke out he at once entered upon the defence of his country and said there he would be as a Republican, because he is honest and because no charges against him from his Democratic opponents will stick twenty-four hours, (applause) There are unrepentant rebels yet and no friend of the Union can be relied to give them power in the government. If the Democracy can get a majority in the House again and get their representative in the Presidential chair, they will get the Senate also, and then the door will be wide open for rebel war claims.

The speaker next referred to the little side show in this campaign—Cooper and Carey. He showed how ridiculous it was to throw away votes in this direction, and after explaining the status of parties, urged his hearer to stand by the Republican ticket from which, only, true reform and safety could come. Mr. Robb's speech was attentively listened to and warmly applauded.

SPEECH OF JOHN S. LAMBIE.

Mr. John S. Lambie, on being introduced, related one or two amusing anecdotes illustrating pretentions of frauds and humbugs. He then referred to the claims of Tilden and his followers as reformers, and showed how shallow was their pretentions. Mr. Lambie examined the fabrications set afloat by Democratic partisans, and exploded them in succession. He drew the stock in trade of the opposition and by them they expected to get into power. He referred to the statement of a Democratic speaker that the Republicans had collected five hundred thousand dollars from the people and that the payment upon the public debt was insignificant. Now in this statement was included the aggregate of the debt created during the war. That Democratic speaker had purposely neglected to mention the cost of arming and equipment of immense armies, of the cost of transportation, of supplies, the payment of pensions and interest. Such a man suppresses truth and is guilty of falsification.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

In the St. Louis platform of the Democratic party the tariff is denounced. In spite of this Hopkins and Cochran, Democratic candidates for Congress, have the assurance to claim to be tariff men. Why, Cochran was a member of the St. Louis Convention, and during the reading and discussion of this anti-tariff plank his voice was not heard. He offered no objection, and thus tacitly approved of it. If Hopkins and Cochran are tariff men by misrepresentation their party is free trade and they can not ignore or deny it.

Mr. Lambie next referred to the crippling of the Government by the Democratic House. Custer and his noble band of followers were butchered by the Sioux, and at the same time the Democratic House was engaged in crippling the army and refused to give aid needed. Meantime these Democrats did not think of reducing their own salaries, which is $5,000 per year, or $416 per month. Cochran and Hopkins are now, while at home, drawing $416 per month, and, of course, have plenty of time to electioneer and enjoy themselves. Reform is their great cry, but this is not the kind of reform the American people want. Now they have another cry, hard times, and they want to blame this upon the Republican party. Hard times, as has been the experience of years, inevitably follows exceptionally prosperous times. During the period between 1861 and 1866 there was great prosperity, and depression followed peace. The Republican party is not responsible for the wars and hard times which follow. On the contrary, every man who raised a hand against the country was a Democrat; every man in the North who sympathized with the rebellion and every rebel, was a Democrat. Had they been successful we would have no country to-day.

Mr. Lambie next referred to the acts of the late Congress, of which the session was the longest ever known. What can they point to as having done for the benefit of the country? The Democratic party has done nothing, from the administration of James Buchanan down, that they should now be allowed to regain power. The speaker next briefly sketched the career of Tilden, and dwelt up on the characteristics of his associate reformers. They are against the Union soldier and are for reform for Confederates. In closing, Mr. Lambie congratulated his audience on the prospects before them for another victory for the Union Republican ticket, and retired amidst applause.

ADDRESS OF J. VANNOTE, ESQ.

Mr. J. Vannote was next introduced. He quoted facts and figures showing the misrepresentation of the Tildenites that the Republican party had not lived within its means. During the four years following the close of the war the Government had paid off two hundred millions of dollars. In General Grants administration of seven years it had paid four hundred millions of dollars, being a total of six hundred millions since the war. This is in disproof of the allegation of Tilden. In addition to this we have reduced taxation—taxation reduced more than three hundred millions per year. It is also clear that while reducing taxation additional burdens have occurred, as, for instance, in the matter of pensions to Union soldiers and to widows and orphans of such, by taking back the South and extending the postal service, etc., and so we have given the clearest evidence of reform. We are now funding the debt, and before any change could be made in the Government we will have all our debt placed at a low rate of interest.

Mr. Vannote next very forcibly referred to the record of Little Sam, slippery, loopy S. T. as a reformer, and briefly reported his operations in Michigan, in the St. Louis and Terre Haute Railroad. The famous tax perjury he was also shown up clearly as already printed, and attention was called to the fact that in the Sinnot explanation, while it was claimed that large amounts were received "in previous years," no specifications were given. The companions of Tilden, the reformer, were referred to, notably an exile now in Spain but soon to be on his way to the country—William M. Tweed; next the notorious gambler and prize fighter, John Morrissey. The speaker depicted the trials and dangers of the Union soldier and rounded his hearers of the sympathy of Tilden on the other side. His companions in the House had shown their concurrence in his views by putting in place unrepentant and wounded rebels. In Chicago Tilden was one of those who declared the war a failure. He is backed by the Democratic party in its pro-slavery form, a party that has shown itself, as in Buchanan's administration, to be incapable of running the finances of the Government. It is the party that gave us the war debt.

After eloquently stating the claims of the Republican party to the suffrage of the people, Mr. Vannote closed his interesting address amid applause.

THE SNODGRASS GLEE CLUB.

The R. M. Snodgrass Glee Club, of the Sixth ward, entertained the audience during the meeting with excellent vocal music. This club is composed of some sixteen voices, and has as its leader Mr. S. J. Friedley. An organ was also upon the stand, and the accompaniment with the patriotic songs so well sung were highly appreciated and much applauded.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour with three cheers for the whole Republican ticket.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

was the finest display ever made in the ward. The two clubs of the district had joined together in inviting neighboring clubs out, and such number responded as made the affair an imposing one. The clubs of the Sixth ward, in point of equipment and make up, are behind none in the city, and they are deserving of especial commendation.

Following is the order of procession:

Marshal, William Flinn, and aids, mounted.

Fourteenth ward club, Captain Brown.

Fifth ward club, Captain Harvey.

Seventh ward club, Captain McFarland.

Grand Central club (colored) Captain Hatfield.

Veteran club (Sixth ward), Captain William Richardson.

Sixth ward Hayes and Wheeler club, Captain R. H. Lee.

The procession passed through the principal streets of the ward, and attracted great attention everywhere.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Appointments of Ministers by the East Conference.

The East Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference, which met in Steubenville, concluded its business Monday evening. The following appointments of ministers were made for the ensuing year:

Cleveland District—Presiding Elder, D C. Osborne; Cleveland, First church, B. F. Brooke; Cleveland, Erie street, C. W. Cushing; Cleveland, Scoville avenue, A. N. Crait; Woodland avenue, Cleveland, G. J. Bliss, M. Hill; Waring street, Cleveland, H. Webb; Broadway, Cleveland, J. H Tacy; South Park, Cleveland, A. D. Morgon; East Cleveland, C. H. Stocking; Nottingham, I. B. Goodrich; Willoughby, J. H. Dewart; Mentor, W. A. Clark; Painesville, R. F Pendolph; Perry, E. J. Smith; Madison W. H. Seeley; Unionville, H. N. Stearns; Geneva, J. C. Sullivan; Saybrook, D. Mizener; Grand River, S. Collier; Thompson and Concord, J. B. Gray; Montville and Hampton, T. B. Tait; Chardon, R. F. Keefer; Chagrin Falls, B. Excell; Bainbridge, J E. Johnson; Mayfield, J. K. Shaffer; Kirtland and Munson, to be supplied; Hunting and Claridon, E. C. Latimer; Burton, S. St. John; Troy, G. Elliott; Warrensville, to be supplied; City Mission, D. Procter.

Akron District—Presiding Elder, J Tribby. Akron, First Church, H. Baker; Akron, Second Church, W. H. Wilson; Pleasant Valley and Mogadore, A. D. Mc Cormick; Talmadge and Brimfield, Hiram Haskell; Cuyahoga Falls, G. W. Gray; Kent, J. H. Ekey; Ravenna, C. V. Wilson; Bedford, J. H. Merchant; Twinsburg, D Rowland; Peninsula and Hudson, J. R. Meek; Richfield and Randolph, J. P. Mills; Edinburg and Atwater, J. J. Excell; Charlestown and Freedom, E. A. Simons; Deerfield, C. R. Waters; Windham, F. A. Archibald; Braceville, J. B. Corey; Newton Falls, J. H. Starrett; Nelson and Southington, F. W. Sherwood; Garrettsville, H. N. Steadman; Warren, S. N. Hickman; Wes Farmington, A. B. Dunn; Bloomfield and Brister, A. T. Copeland; Windsor and Mesopotamia, H. Hunsecher; Mantua, D. Rhodes. Financial Secretary for Allegheny College, Warren Quarterly Conference, G. W. Clarke.

Canton District—Presiding Elder, S. F Minor; Canton First church, W. H. Locke; Canton Second church, E. E. Hilton; Canton Third church, G. A. Lowman; Massillon, J. D. Vail; Alliance, S. Burt; Greentown, W. Bedall; Marlboro, J. D. Leggett; Mount Union, L. Paine; Damascusville, G. Crooks; Salem, W. A. Davidson; Leetonia and Palestine, M. J. Ingram; Columbiana, A. E Ward; Franklin Square, J. R. Roller; New Lisbon, A. R. Chapman; Hanoverton, D. S. King; Mechanicstown, J. A. Wright; Carrollton, S. Y. Kennedy; Leavittsville, D A. Pierce; New Cumberland, J. A. Hugter; Sandyville, to be supplied; Wayne, to be supplied; F. I. Swaney; Malvern, W. M. Pearson; Minerva, C. R. Edwards; President of Mt Union College, O. N. Hinshore.

McConnellsville District—Presiding Elder, A. H. Norcross; McConnellsville, W. Brown; Beverly, F. D. Fast; Unionville, D. C. Rice; Morgan, J. C. Russell; Mount Zion, J. Scott; Rockhill, R. S. Stone; Bethel, G. W. Dennis; Norwich, I. R Rader; Duncan's Falls, D. C. Knowles; Senecaville, L. Timberlake, J. R. Grimes; Quaker City, J. W. Hollingsworth; Cambridge, W. Peregoy; Freedom, S. P. Marsh; Stafford, W. F. Smith; Caldwell, J. H Dean; Dexter City, N. C. Worthington; Olive, T. J. Baker; Lebanon, to be supplied; Newport, W. H. Piggott; Brownsville, J. Wright.

Cambridge District—Presiding Elder, J. William. Cambridge, J. H. Hoyt; Cambridge, New Philadelphia, Frank Brown; Philadelphia Plains, H. S. Jackson; Coshocton, W. S. Dixon; Cadiz, W. Hunter; Asbury, T. B. Robins; Marcus's Ferry, J. Edwards; Urichsville, C. J. Feitt; Gnadenhutten, H. N. Rader; Winchester, W. N. Webster; Washington, J. F. Huddleston; Adamsville, W. Anderson; East Plainfield, J. W. Fouts; Milnersville, R. M. Freshwater; Liberty, to be supplied; Deersville, I. S. Winter; Tyrone, to be supplied; Bethel, J. J. Jackson; New Athens, N. B. Stewart; West Bridgeport, H. Appleton; Bethel Mission, to be supplied; Missionary to China, R. E. Edgell.

Barnesville District—Presiding Elder, J. M. Carr; Barnesville, E. Hingeley; Barnesville Circuit, J. W. Toland; Belmont, L. H. Baker; Belair, T. S. Hodgson; Bellaire Circuit, J. H. Wilson; Bridgeport, J. Gilchrist; Beallsville, C. B. Henthorn; Clamigton, A. G. Robb; Centerville, J. L. Moore; Fairview, J. L. Wilson; Freeport, T. T. Philippi; Hendrysburg, M. J. Slintz; Kirkbridge, J. Shaw; Morristown, W. D. Starky; Moorefield, W. H. Rider; Powhattan, S S. Claitsville, B. F. Beazzlie; Somerton, J. W. Weaver; Westfield, S. Crouse; Woodsfield church, to be supplied; Antioch, G. A. Sheets.

Steubenville District—Presiding Elder, J. S. Backus; Kramer church, James L. Mills; Hamline church, I. A. Pearce; Thompson church, A. J. Lane; Finley and Mingo, G. B. Smith; Wellsville, J. H. Coates; East Liverpool, A. W. Butts; Salineville, J. E. Holister; Calcutta Mission, to be supplied; Edson, J. M. Bray; Irondale and Hammondsville, A. W. Gruber; Sloans and Somerset, J. Q. A. Miller; Winterville, J. R. Keys; Richmond, J. B. Uber; Smithfield, J. R. Cooper; Bloomfield J. Stephens; Unionville, I. B. Sloan; Mount Pleasant, East Springfield, P. G. Edmond; Harlem Springs, J. E. Starkey; Leesville, T. J. Kinney; Warrenton, J. H. Huston.

Youngstown District—Presiding Elder, L. W. Day; Youngstown, T. M. Hodge; Poland, A. W. Armdel; Lowell and Coitsville, G. W. Gruber; Smith's Ferry, J. Mahworth, T. Guy; Hubbard, H. C. Smith; Coalburg, to be supplied; Gerard and Liberty, C. T. Kingsberry; Niles, H. B. Edwards; Girard and Girard Mission, W. S. Vienna and Brookfield, W. J. Wilson; Courtland, E. F. Edmonds; Burg Hill and Orangeville, B. C. Warner; Gustavus and Kinsman, R. D. Parker; Williamsfield, M. Morris; Cherry Valley and Rome, to be supplied; Morgan, R. W. Crane; Jefferson, T. D. Blinn; Lennox, J. W. Snyder; Richmond, L. F. Bradley; Kellogsville, W. S. Baker; Conneaut, G. Dunmore; Kingsville, S. L. Binkley; Ashtabula, T. McCleary; Greensburg, J. Beetham; Orwell and Colebrook, G. G. Walter.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Library Hall.

Another very good audience was delighted last evening at Mr. Raymond's humorous portraiture of that type of American character represented by *Mulberry Sellers* None of the many good points were lost on the audience, and in every respect the evening's entertainment was a very enjoyable one. Of course the main attraction is in Mr. Raymond's acting, but its effect is greatly aided by the very high character of the support given by Misses Effie and Anne Ellsler and Messrs. Davidson and Whiting. It is rarely the case outside of New York that a star is supported by so much talent as is embraced in the company at Library Hall. The performance throughout, not excepting the leading character, is a remarkable instance of how a play of rather slight literary merit, and characters of not a